CK BRAND PILSENER
WED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,736—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899.
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Bendon	14th „
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
M. L. CARTHAGE	5188	C. Gadd	18th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,578	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE—

	[illegible]	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 30, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
INDUS	6,257	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,390	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and dy.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd October, at 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 5th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000.	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "BORMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. Kawamura, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 4th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th Sept, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS, for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures, or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to furnish Estimates and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS, in any quantities from Stock.

DISINFECTANTS OF ALL KINDS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE IMPORTANCE

of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing

ÆRATED TABLE WATERS

cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS

are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALTY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas, expressly made to our order in London. In case complete. Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS, of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. **MARCKS & CO., LD.,** BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS ON CHINA WARE.

COPELAND'S PLAIN WHITE WARE.

This ware is of a very neat and serviceable description. The Dishes and Tureens are made with sunk unbreakable handle.

BREAKFAST SERVICE.		Ordinary Price. Rs.	a.	Reduced Sale Price. Rs.	a.
Coffee Cups and Saucers	Per doz.	3	14	1	8
Plates	„	2	0	1	0
Coffee Pots,	Each	2	4	1	0
Tea Pots,	„	1	6	0	8
Bread Platters, Embossed	„	3	12	1	4
Bread and Butter Plates	„	0	12	0	4
Butter Pots and Stands	„	1	4	0	6
Sardine Boxes	„	2	12	0	10
Toast Racks	„	2	0	0	12
Milk Jugs with Covers	„	0	14	0	4
Cream Jugs	„	0	9	0	4
Slop Basins, small	„	0	6	0	2
„ large	„	1	0	0	4
„ extra large	„	1	4	0	6
Sugar Basins, with Cover	„	0	14	0	4
Bacon Dishes (Hot water)	„	4	8	1	12
Egg Stands, 6 Cups	„	4	0	1	8
Muffineers	„	0	8	0	2

DINNER SERVICE.		Ordinary Price. Rs.	a.	Reduced Sale Price. Rs.	a.
Flat Dishes, 10 inches	Each	1	0	0	6
„ 12 „	„	1	8	0	8
„ 14 „	„	2	4	0	12
„ 16 „	„	3	0	1	4
„ 18 „	„	4	0	1	12
Hot-water Plates	Per doz.	30	0	12	0
Meat and Soup Plates	Each	4	4	1	12
Dessert Plates	„	3	10	1	8
Cheese Plates	„	3	0	1	2
Vegetable Dishes, Oval Tripartite.	„	6	0	2	6
Sauce	„	3	0	1	0
Gravy Dishes (Well), 18 inches	„	7	0	2	8
Fish Drainers, 12 inches	„	3	0	1	4
Steak Dishes and Warmers	„	8	0	3	0
Salad Bowls, Oval	„	3	0	1	0
Pie Dishes, 11 inches	„	1	2	0	6
Pudding Bowls — Various sizes, Rs. 0 9 to 0 12		0	4 to	0	6
Round Bowls, with lips, various sizes, Re. 0 12 to 1 12		0	3 to	0	6
Colanders ... Re. 1 4 to 2 0 and		0	6 to	0	12
Tankard Jugs ... Re. 0 12 to 2 0 and		0	6 to	0	12

CASH ONLY.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

* * * *

BRANDY

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1	4	0

		Rs.	
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	[illegible]
PEKOE	„	0	11
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	[illegible]
SOUCHONG	„	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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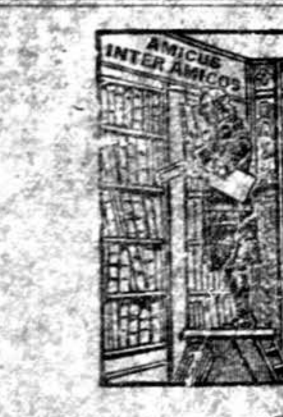

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

READY RECKONERS, TABLES, AND COUNTING HOUSE CALCULATORS.

	Rs.	a.
C. D.—The East Indian Ready Reckoner and Table Book of Commercial and Household Calculations:—Wages Table; Exchange Table; Interest Tables; Tables of Indian Coins, Weights and Measures, &c. New Edition	4	8
De Monte's Exchange Calculator, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling from 1s. to 2s. progressing by 1-64th of a penny. To which are appended Tables of Stamp Duty on Bills of Exchange drawn in India, on England, France, Germany, and also on Bills drawn in England. 5th Edition	8	0
Supplement to the New and Complete Merchants' Ready Calculator, in four parts, viz., Tables of Francs into Rupees and Rupees into Francs; Table of Interest on Rupees; Tables of Interest on Sterling Pounds; and a Table showing Government of India Promissory Notes, Bombay Port Trust Bonds, and Bombay Municipal Debentures, and the Respective Dates on which Interest thereon becomes due	5	0
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Esmailjee (Rajbhoy,)—General Trade Calculator:—Engineering, Commercial, and other useful tables for Business men, Bankers, Railways, Municipalities, Storekeepers, Accountants, etc.	5	0
Fritchley (C. P.)—The General Ready-Reckoner and Table-Book—with Perpetual Calendar, etc.	1	12
Garcke (Emile,) and Fells (I. M.)—Factory Accounts, their principles and Practice, a Handbook for Accountants and Manufacturers, with Appendices on the Nomenclature of Machine Details; The Income Tax Acts; The Rating of Factories; Fire and Boiler Insurance; The Factory and Workshop Acts; etc., also a Glossary of Terms and a large number of Specimen Rulings. Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged	4	8
Ham (Panon)—Universal Interest Tables. For Calculating Interest at any rate on the moneys of all Countries, 1897	2	4
Hardwick's Traders' Check-Book or Desk Companion, for Checking Invoices. Being Correct Tables for finding out at one view the amount for any quantity of goods bought or sold by the ton, cwt, qrs. and lbs., from £1 to £400 per ton; from one shilling to 400 shillings per hundred weight; and from a farthing to three shillings and sixpence per lb	1	14
Heaton (John)—Tables of Simple Interest at 1, 1 1-2, 2, 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 and 5 per cent. per annum; from 1 day to 100 days, on £1 to £200	5	10
Howard's Art of Reckoning (Counting House Edition), the Standard Text-Book and Re-cores of Shorthand Commercial Arithmetic	3	12
Merces (F. A. D.)—Tables of Income Wages, Rent, &c., for months of 28, 29, 30 and 31 days	1	8
Shaw (James)—Ready Reckoner Tables from 3 Pies to 100 Rupees, for ascertaining the value of any number of Articles	1	8
Spans (Captain A. T.)—The Indian Ready Reckoner; containing tables for ascertaining the value of any number of articles, &c., from 3 Pies to 25 Rupees and other useful tables	1	8
Smith (A.)—Exchange Tables and Ready Reckoner of British into Indian and Indian into British Currency, at Rates progressing by 32nds of a penny from 10d. to 1s. 9 11-32nds and at 2s., 2s. 6 1-2d., 2s. 3d., and 2s 6d., with Commission, Discount, or Brokerage Tables in Indian and British Currencies	4	0

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the UNDERSIGNED are now CARRYING on the business of Stock, Exchange, Finance, Bullion and other brokerage in partnership together at Bombay, under the style of MERWANJEE & SONS.—Dated 1st day of October, 1899.

DADIBA MERWANJEE DALAL.
PHIROZESHA MERWANJEE DALAL.
JEHANGIR MERWANJEE DALAL.
BOMANJEE MERWANJEE DALAL.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the UNDERSIGNED have THIS DAY started in Bombay as Brokers in Exchange, Bullion, Stock, &c., under the style of "JEHANGIR BYRAMJEE and Co."

JEHANGIR BYRAMJEE DALAL.
NOWROJEE BEJANJEE PAVRI.

No. 32, Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the late MR. MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE DALAL; DADIBA MERWANJEE DALAL, JEHANGIR BYRAMJEE DALAL, PHIROZ SHAH MERWANJEE DADAL and JEHANGIR MERWANJEE DALAL as Brokers in Bombay, under the style or firm of MERWANJEE and BYRAMJEE, was this day DISSOLVED by lapse of time. All outstanding contracts will be settled by Messrs. MERWANJEE and SONS.

Bombay, 1st October, 1899.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 6th October, 1899, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th October, 1899, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. I. M. Shields, who has obtained three months' leave from the 23rd September, 1899.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m., till 5 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held on THURSDAY, 5th October, 1899, at NOON, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee for the year 1898-99.
2. To elect Members of the Committee for the year 1899-1900, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th, September, 1899.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, 16th October, 1899, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended, 30th June, 1899.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. C. H. Armstrong in place of Mr. Isaac Alcock deceased.
4. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th October, to 16th October, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 30th September, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA!
EDISON'S GREAT CONCERT PHONOGRAPH!!
THE GREATEST MECHANICAL TRIUMPH OF THE CENTURY!!!
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!!!
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!!!

A FULL CONCERT consisting of the latest English and American Operatic Pieces, Musical Hall songs and Vocal and Instrumental Music, with a number of Hindustani Popular Airs, will be given by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, on SATURDAY next, the 7th day of October, 1899, at 3-30 p.m.

The whole proceeds to be given away to the Parsee Relief Fund, (without deducting expences incurred).

TICKETS.

FIRST CLASS	Rs.	3
SECOND	"	2
THIRD	"	1

Tickets to be had from Sheriar Aspandiar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, also at the door on the same day.

DOORS OPEN at 3-30 p.m.
CONCERT COMMENCES at 4 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. MARTIN'S INVENTIONS were awarded the only GOLD MEDAL at the AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at Calcutta in February, 1898; and pronounced best of all Agricultural Implements in the country.

MARTIN'S IMPROVED PLOUGH of the future, Martin's 4 bucket water-lift, raising with one pair of bullocks, four times the quantity of water as compared with ordinary methods; and the best machine adapted for irrigation in seasons of Scarcity.

MARTIN'S, 5 ROLLER HORIZONTAL sugarcane Press, Martin's 3, 5, and 2 Roller Vertical Presses, Martin's Hand Power Portable Press for compressing hay, jute, fodder, etc.

MARTIN'S HAND POWER COTTON GIN.

The above machines are all patented and warranted to perform 3 to 4 times the work obtained from ordinary methods, effecting a corresponding saving in cost of working.

For particulars of prices and capacities, apply to

W. MARTIN,
Retired Indigo Planter, Agra.

N. B.—AGENTS and Manufacturers WANTED, and any reasonable offer for patent rights of any of the above considered.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VIRBAIJI, widow of JEEWANJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR, NOWROJI JEEWANJI GUZDAR, JEHANGIR JEEWANJI GUZDAR, NUSSERWANJI JEEWANJI GUZDAR, and KHARSHEDJI JEEWANJI GUZDAR, the EXECUTRIX and EXECUTORS of the last WILL of JEEWANJI HORMUSJI GUZDAR, deceased, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned Property to our client HAJEE SABOO SKEDICK.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in the said property or having any claim in respect thereof or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned, at their offices, in old Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference thereto.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 504, 505 and 506, new No. 5606, old Survey No. 36 and 37, new Survey No. 8890, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2452, Street No. 38 (Ragoonath Dadaji Street) and Street No. 115-117, situate on the East of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Ragoonath Dadaji Street (now called Jamsetji Street), on or towards the West by Hornby Row, on or towards the North by junction of Hornby Row and the said Rugoonath Dadaji Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Ardaseer Pestonji Settna, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jeewanji Hormusji Guzdar.

Dated this 30th day of September 1899.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GANGABAI, widow of WALJI SHAMJI, deceased.

KANJI LILADHAR and GORDHANDAS BHIMJI, the executors, according of the tenor of the said Will...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRANCE H. JENKINS, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

W. LANE,
The 26th day of September, 1899.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which was convened on the 27th September, instant, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at a General Meeting held on the 4th September, instant, has been ADJOURNED to and will be held on WEDNESDAY the 4th October, 1899, at 3-30 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort, when the following Special Resolution will be submitted for confirmation, viz:—

The firm of Jehangheer Hormasjee and Co., at present composed of and carried on by Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer Hormasjee have been Agents of the Co., since the death of Mr. Jehangheer Hormasjee on the 10th day of May, 1897, and the said firm of whatsoever members it may from time to time consist shall continue to be such Agents on the conditions stated in Company's Articles of Association for the remainder of the term of 25 years mentioned in Clause III of the Articles of Association notwithstanding changes in the members of the firm by death, devolution of interest, or otherwise, and the Resolution shall be embodied in the Articles of Association as Clause No. IIA.

II—The Directors of the Company are hereby authorised to execute to and in favor of Mr. Pestonjee Jehangheer Hormasjee carrying on business under the name and firm of Jehangheer Hormasjee and Co., and Agreement in terms of the foregoing Resolution and as contemplated by Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and Clause III. of the Articles of Association according to the draft which has been approved by both parties.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A DRAFTSMAN, pay from Rs. 40 to 50 according to qualification. Those only who can draw and trace neatly and have knowledge of estimating, need apply. Applications should be accompained by copies of testimonials and Specimens of Drawings.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara District.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experienced SECRETARY and MANAGER, for the Cotton Spinning Mills, at Pulgaon.

Applicants with experience of Spinning and Weaving preferred. Good Salary. Apply with Copies of Testimonials, to

MR. KRISHNARAO PHATAK,
Director, Sub-Committee,
Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turupin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleite" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

RAGLAN CYCLES have a first rate reputation for all round excellence. We are now in receipt of the latest models. Rs. 250.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colours, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc, etc., from Re. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37. Reduced to Rs. 29, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co. 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET, A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. E. Schoen, from 1st November next. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a first class European Hotel occupying the highest and central position, commanding extensive view. OPEN for VISITORS.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 600, repayable monthly Rs. 50, good interest.—Apply A. P. S., Springfield Hotel, Dalhousie.

WANTED, a Smart and Experienced DOCTOR, to attend to the Mill hands of Spinning Mills. Salary Rs. 250, with free quarters. Apply for particulars to "N. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good hand writing, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Mallyallum, Hindustani and Marathi, Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—A indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils, ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batlivalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps etc.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissionier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice, Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safecustody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSIT FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
SEMIRAMIS.

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cail Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional,) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY TWIST.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 11 a.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Pydhownee, Tambarata, in the godown of Mr. Chotalal Kalidas and by order of Messrs. Gollapudi Chinna Narasimham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Perala Narayana Setti of Vizianagaram:—

12 Bales Twist, No. 22-S of the Whittle Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Broach.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, NEAR THE OLD RACE-COURSE, BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th October, 1899, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Mr. Shunkerprasad Huriprasad and Girjaprasad Huriprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Bomanjee Ruttonjee Limboowalla, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Ripon Road, near the old Race-course, Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under old Nos. 185-521, new No. N-13615, old Survey Nos. 270-268, and new survey Nos. 17-3554, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3847, and Street No. 64, containing by admeasurement 136-5-6 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the plot No. 14, belonging to Bhimji Girdher, on the west, by the Ripon Road, on the north, by the plot No. 13, belonging to Ebrahim Abdool Rahiman and on the south, by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the mortgagee's solicitors, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, at their office, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, such as tables, chairs, cupboards, sofas, teapoys, dressing and wash-hand tables, etc.
1 mahogany square piano, by Herbert & Co.
1 mahogany square piano, by Collard and Collard.
1 gold hunting watch, by James McCabe.
1 lot new cricket bats, balls, stumps, gloves, scoring sheets, etc.
1 case about 80 pairs gent's and lady's tan, white and black kid gloves of various sizes.

On account of the concerned—
4 bags (contents of 2 casks) stannate of potash (about 10 cwts).

By order of Messrs. Cooper and Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned—
6 new family sewing machines on stands (American make).

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Esmail Hajee Mahomed—
4 cases Gerard tropical cloth (washing checks).

By order of the Administrator-General—

The effects of the late Dharamsey Ramdas, consisting of silver lotas, zari, vatka, koondi, tray, plate, etc.

The effects of the late Habibabai, consisting of bedstead, chairs, copper and brass utensils, etc.

The effects of the late Mr. J. E. Boucher, consisting of sample call bells, inkstands, vases, lamp burners, match boxes, salt cellers, cruet stands, dressing case, plated salt spoons, scent bottles, plated cups, bread basket, vegetable dish, sugar basins, flasks, candlesticks, spoons and forks, printing blocks, etc.

A P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic and cushion-tyred bicycles, such as Rambler, Marotte, Court Royal and Naumann.

The property of a military officer—
1 strong office shigram with grey horse and harness.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order.
1 strong-built landau.
1 light dogcart.
1 child's saddle.
1 prize-bred "Collie dog," about 12 months old, a splendid animal, never imported a like dog in India.
2 well-bred dogs (one slut, one dog), good ratters, also good watch dogs, and fond of children.
1 grey waler horse broken as a charger, been hunted with Poona hounds.

By order of the Administrator-General, the property of the late Mrs. A. S. Gregory—
1 chestnut Arab pony.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wode House Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweettoned ebonized cottage piano, by Rose, in good order, pneumatic tyred gent's Raglan bicycle, rich table ornaments, pictures, lamps, carpets, harmonium, musical box, etc., the property of J. KLINGELHOFER, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF TWEED, COATING, &c., AND SHOP FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the stock-in-trade of Mr. J. C. STEWART, Tailor, consisting of tweed, coating, serge, flannel, waist coating, glassdoor, cupboard, counter with drawer, table, chairs, signboard, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 29, Love Lane, Mazagon, opposite to H. H. Aga Khan's (2 minutes' walk from Mazagon Tram Terminus) handsome open carved and plain blackwood house hold furniture, pictures, lamps, aviary with birds, handsome clocks, hand and foot sewing machine, a large collection of well-grown plants, such as roses, palms crotons orcheds, dracenas, panases, laurels, cypresses and a large variety of shrubs and flowering plants, etc., the property of the late W. Turner Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL GOODS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. C. Jost and Co., who are changing their premises, to sell by Public Auction, at their factory at Carnac Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, a large surplus stock of electric and various other goods, consisting of electric incandescent lamps, chandeliers, telephones, exploding machines for mines, steam indicators, automatic weighing and sweetmeat machine (Penny in the Slot), electric motors, automatic steam pumps, a few second-hand lathes, drilling and polishing machines, one H. P. oil engine by Fielding and Platt, some work benches, shaftings, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the goods will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at [illegible] Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Mackenzie, and others, also English-made mahogany furniture, over mantle with miror, very rich crockery and glassware, a set of very handsome brass engraved Benares made dessert service for 24 persons, a first-rate rosewood grand piano by Schiedmayer, Stuttgart, in excellent order, one mahogany full size slate Billiard table by John Roberts and Co., complete, very old China and Japanese flower vases and wall plates, rich Persian, Benares, and Jeypore carpets and rugs, very handsome large and small size marble clocks, striking half-hour and hour, model of "Pantheon" at Rome, rich Majolica, Satsuma, and Benares works, inlaid flower pots, rich Majolica ware, brass, iron and blackwood ware, spring bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, engravings and paintings, one sewing machine by Willcox and Gibbs, one large English cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, two English-built light victorias, one on C-spring by Fulker Salisbury, with rubber tyres, and the other by Burlington Carriage Co., sets of silver mounted single harness by Dunnett, one powerful bay waler, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, & c., &c., the property of R. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Valji Vardhman and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dhondu Ramji, the right, title and interest of the said mortgagee, Valji Vardhman and the mortgagor, Dhondu Ramji, in the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of Bhandari Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under ward B No. 1974, Street No. 107-9, and bounded, on the east by the property of Haji Abdul Nur Mahomed on the west by the house of Vithoo Mankia, on the north by the said Bhandari Street, on the south by the property of Narayen Malhari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 13TH KAMATIPURA STREET AND BREACH CANDY ROAD AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, an insolvent, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and assignee of the estate and effects of the said Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, the undermentioned valuable properties at the respective premises.

PARTICULARS OF 13th KAMATIPURA STREET PROPERTY.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or Ground admeasuring eighty-one and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 7 and New No. 11212, old Survey No. 20 and new Survey Nos. 3 and 1-6381, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling, house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 2051 and Street No. 181, all which premises are situate at the 13th Kamatipura Street in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the house of Shaik Cassum, on or towards the west by the property of Anundibai, widow of Pandurang Mohar, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said 13th Kamatipura Street.

PARTICULARS OF THE BREACH CANDY ROAD OR GIRGAUM ROAD PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of household land known as Boodhan Wady and situate at and on the western side of Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1030 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the south by Church Road, on the east by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road and on the west by the property of Merwanjee Shapurjee Mulla Perozeji together with the buildings, chawls and sheds standing on the said piece of land, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 27, 29 (1) and (2), 28, 26 (1) 85 (2) 85 (1)—Street Nos. 451 to 458, 460 A to 460 F and 6, 463, 8 to 9 and 7.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to

VINCENT & Co.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under Vest, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suit, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24. Best and reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October, 1899, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-Fire), for the purchase of

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on Company's authorised Forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES,
(COUNTRY PRODUCE)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce), required by the Company during twelve months commencing 1st January, 1900.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's Printed form, to be obtained from the office of the undersigned on application and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part, will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Compaany may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to one 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY the 11th October, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE:—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at cases 20,000 (twenty thousand cases).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS:—These must be made out on the Company's "printed form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT:—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th September, 1899.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, at the undermentioned stations, for the examination of candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service, for which there are only ten vacancies, this year:—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.
Do. do. Mhow do. Mhow.
Do. do. Poona do. Poona.
Do. do. Nagpur do. Kamptee.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any day, except SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h. 51m. Sun sets. 5h. 48m. High water. 10-1m., 10-14a. Low water. 3-21m., 3-53a. Mission. Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar; Sermon on Oral Confession.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa Tonga, Ibo and Chinda Darasalam, per s. s. Setos, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

MORE JIGGER CASES IN BOMBAY.—The steam ship Canara arrived in Bombay from Mombasa via Karachee on Friday morning, with 117 passengers on board. The passengers were examined and one case of jigger was found, which was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BURGLARY AT KANDAWADY.—Parbatibai, a Hindu widow, who keeps a grocer's shop at Kandawady Road reported to the police on Friday morning that during the previous night her place was broken into and a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 723, was stolen. During the night in question complainant slept at Mandvi, while her brother Nursey Kessowji, aged about twenty-four years, slept in the shop, which was entered by removing two iron bars of a window at the back. The box containing property valued at Rs. 255 was found in an adjacent compound with the staple wrenched off.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CARPENTER. On Saturday afternoon, one Narayen Laximon, a carpenter, aged twenty five years, was working on the roof of a four storeyed building, which is now being erected by Ardeshir Framjee Vakil, at Lansdown Street, Apollo Bunder, when he accidently fell from a height of about seventy feet and was killed on the spot. It appears that deceased was sawing the principal of the verandah of the roof and after he had half sawed it he was cutting it with a hatchet, when he lost his balance and fell. His skull and right arm were fractured. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, Coroner, yesterday, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE EFFECTS OF SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.—On Saturday morning seventeen Pathans appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and complained of scarcity of labour and consequently their destitute condition. They stated that they used to work as labourers in the Docks and earned eight annas a day each. But recently they were turned out of their employ owing to some Hindus undertaking to do the same work at four annas a day each. The applicants further stated that they had not proper food for about a week and under the circumstances if any disturbance arose between them and their rival labourers, they would not be responsible. The Magistrate ordered the applicants to be paid four annas each from the poor box and warned them not to create any disturbance, advising them at the same time to go quietly to their native country if they could not find any occupation in Bombay.

ROBBERY AT THE ORDNANCE STORES.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Bartley prosecuted one Shivram Bhagwat on two charges of theft, as a servant, of Rs. 37 and a half sovereign belonging to Sergeant McLawren of the Ordnance Store Department, and of the property worth Rs. 57 belonging to Sergeant Gilliman of the same department. The theft was reported to the police and suspicion pointing to the accused who had suddenly left the service and disappeared, he was arrested. On searching his place, a pair of new boots, a silver watch and chain and a gold embroidered cap, which he had purchased out of the stolen money, were found. When he was arrested, Rs. 5 in cash and the half sovereign were found on his person. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges and was sentenced to an accumulate term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The property found with the accused was made over to the two sergeants.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Gola Street, Fort, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Sorabji Adurji, a Parsee, aged sixty-five years. The deceased was a picture frame maker, and resided with his wife in Gola Street. He had been suffering from open sores on his right foot and right forearm for the past few months. He took medicine, but without any improvement and doctors pronounced the disease incurable. He used to complain of much burning pain in the sores and said that life was a misery to him and that death would be a relief. On Saturday night Sorabji refused to take any food and lay down to sleep. About 2 o'clock on the following morning, his wife found him missing from the bed and noticed that the door, which had been previously fastened, was open. She searched for the deceased and failing to find him, raised an alarm. The neighbours awoke and they all went down. Thinking that deceased might have jumped into the well, one of them lowered a lamp in it and saw the body of the deceased. The police were communicated with and Inspector Flanagan went to the house and had the body hauled up from well. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A WEAK-MINDED MAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Vithoo Naoji, aged fifty years. The deceased was a boiler-maker in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway and resided at Naigaum. For some months past Vithoo had not been right in his mind: he used to behave himself strangely, mutter to himself and abuse people. On Sunday the 24th September, he attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the sea, for which offence he was arrested by the police and locked up in the Bori Bunder Police Chowkey. On the following morning, Vithoo was placed before the Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with the offence of attempting his life. He was declared to be of unsound mind, released and given in charge of his uncle, also a boiler-maker, who took him to his house at Nowroji Hill. On Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, during the absence of his uncle and his wife, deceased jumped out of a window on the first storey of the house, into the sweeper's gully below, a distance of about fifteen feet. He received a wound on the head and other minor injuries. The police were informed and they had the man removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital. Here Vithoo never came to himself again and died in the afternoon. The deceased used to say that some one was following him. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES AND SUICIDE.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning one Haji Goolamali Haji Abdoola, a Mahomedan, aged about sixty-five years, committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope from the ceiling in his house at Gazur Street, Bhendy Bazaar Road. The deceased was the proprietor of an eating house at Kolsa Moholla, behind the Pydhownee Police Station. The concern, however, turned out to be a losing one and recently Goolamali was heavily involved in debt. The Marwaree creditors used to go to his house and frequently dunned him for the debt. Deceased had also been suffering from cough for the last four or five years and afterward complained of rheumatic pains. On Thursday night last deceased directed his manager, Mahomed Hossein, to call all the servants in the shop and to pay them off, as he said, he was going to close the business next day. The servants were accordingly paid off and the shop was closed. On Friday morning deceased was visited by one Ali Mahomed, who found him very ill with cough and lying alone in the house Ali Mahomed remained with him until the evening, when he left, after providing two attendants for the deceased. Next morning Ali Mahomed again saw him and found his condition worse. One of the attendants was preparing tea for him; when a Marwaree creditor came up and demanded the payment of his money due to him. The deceased replied that his business had been closed and as soon as it was re-opened he would manage to pay him off. After the Marwaree had left, deceased asked Ali Mahomed to get him a bottle of soda. The two attendants were then out on some business. Ali Mahomed went out for a bottle of soda and when he returned with it he found the door of the deceased's room fastened from the inside. He knocked at the door and receiving no reply, pushed open a window by the side of the door and saw deceased hanging by a rope round his neck from some hooks in the ceiling. He informed the police and Inspector Jones proceeded to the spot. Mr. Jones had the rope cut and the body removed. Life was extinct. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, accompanied by two ladies, was present at the performance of "The Gay Lord Quex" at the Globe Theatre on September 7th. Eye-glass in eye and orchid in button-hole, he occupied a seat in the stalls, and naturally attracted not a little attention from those who recognised his familiar features. When he entered, indeed, just after the curtain was risen, there was a faint attempt at a demonstration in the shape of cheering on the part of some Jingo pittites who renewed it when the Colonial Secretary stood up, and with what seemed almost unnecessary deliberation—seeing that the play had begun and he was obstructing the view—proceeded to remove and dispose of his overcoat. The attempt fell utterly flat, however, and for the remainder of the evening the right hon. gentleman was allowed to enjoy Mr. Pinero's brilliant play in peace.

THE CUSTOMS BRIBERY CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Balkrishna Guuesh Jambleker, chief cashier in the office of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, is charged with receiving Rs. 3 from one Maneckchund Roopchund as an illegal gratification for doing an official act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, defended the accused. The case had been postponed from time to time, owing to the witness Maneckchund Roopchund leaving Bombay.

Maneckchund Roopchund [cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, said that he remembered having given his evidence in this case. He left Bombay for Bikaneer on the same day on which he gave the evidence. He was absent from Bikaneer for some days. He had gone to Jodhpur to recover some money belonging to his firm in Bombay. He then proceeded to Chapasni to purchase a horse.

During your stay at Bikaner did you see a Parsee come to you and put up at your master's bungalow?—No, I did not see any Parsee.

Witness continued: While he was in Bikaneer he did not receive any letter or communication from Bombay regarding this case. He received a letter from his firm in Bombay, when he returned to Bikaneer from Jodhpur.

While at Bikanee did you receive any letter from any other person from Bombay in connection with this case?—After my return to Bikaneer from Jodhpur, I received a letter from my master, written by Mr. Rustom. It was a very short note. It was stated in the note that the Magistrate had adjourned the case to the 30th instant for my convenience. I came to Bombay in consequence of the letter written by my firm.

Witness continuing said: While he was in Bikaneer he received one summons requiring him to come down to Bombay and attend this court. He could not come down to Bombay on the date stated in the summons. He did not receive any other summons at Bikaneer; but when he returned to Bikaneer from Jodhpur he was informed that a sepoy had been to the house with a summons.

When you left Bombay you stated that you were going to Bikaneer for about five weeks; how is it that you remained there for so long a time?—I gave my evidence in full and so was not in haste to return to Bombay.

Coming to what took place at the Customs house, witness stated that he made a statement before a European officer who was lame in the Customs Office. He had also made a statement before a *burra* Sahib, regarding what took place at the Customs Office. A third statement was made by the witness before Mr. Rustom, and fourth statement when he gave his evidence in Court the last time; and this was the fifth statement. (Laughter.) He made his statement before Mr. Rustom four or five days before the witness gave his evidence in this Court. He made that statement at Mr. Rustom's bungalow. Mr. Bhugwandas took him there. Witness never objected to going to Mr. Rustom's bungalow and making his statement before him. Mr. Rustom asked him to state what took place at the Customs Office. His statement was taken by Mr. Rustom there in presence of two persons. Mr. Rustom did not take down the statement in black and white, but he was looking at the paper which he had in his hand, and as the witness narrated his statement, Mr. Rustom said "well," "well." (*Thik*) (*Thik*) As this took place very long time ago, witness could not say positively, if Mr. Rustom wrote the statement made by him when witness gave his evidence in Court the statement made by him before Mr. Rustom was fresh in his mind. Bhugwandas took no part when witness made his statement before Mr. Rustom. Witness came to know Bhugwandas when the latter became a Government banker. He could not say if Mr. Rustom took great interest in Bhugwandas. Before this incident took place, witness sold opium twice to Government through Bhugwandas and a Parsee. On the first occasion witness went to receive money at the Customs Office. He went to the cashier who demanded money. Witness said, "I would not give." Bhugwandas then came and told the cashier something to the effect, that it was not right for him to treat merchants in this way. Upon this the accused gave a paper and the witness received the money. Witness could not say whether he signed for the money received, nor did he remember signing any document before receiving the money. The receipt being produced, the witness identified the signatures on both sides of the document as his own. With regard to the signature at the back of the receipt, witness could not say whether he put it at the warehouse or elsewhere. On the second occasion, when the witness went to the Customs House to receive the money, he was accompanied by a Parsee. The bill was ready and they went directly to the Shroff. Nothing happened on that occasion between the witness and the accused. The Parsee doctor who was there got him the money. The Parsee remained within the railings while the money was being paid. The receipt for this transaction bore the signature of the witness on the front, but the signature at the back was of one Umkarlal, who was an employee of the firm. Umkarlal had gone away from Bombay. He left Bombay only four days ago to go towards Chupra. It was not true that witness never went to receive money on this second occasion. On the third occasion when witness went to the Customs House to receive money Bhugwandas did not accompany him. Bhugwandas said that Customs people gave him too much trouble in paying the bill, and he would not accompany the witness. The witness then went in search of the Parsee doctor.

The case was adjourned to Friday next, at 2-30 p.m.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	10	4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	1	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	13
Total	22	18	104
Same date last year	35	42	159

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	[illegible]	0	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	6
Total	8	13	103
Total plague deaths to date	53,930	49,882	
Same date last year	37	37	139

AT Madras judgment was delivered on Friday in the appeal of Mr. Barclay, Government Solicitor, of the firm of Barclay, Orr and David, who had questioned the legality of the action of the Municipality in demanding a profession tax from him, as Government Solicitor in addition to the tax paid by his firm as attorney. The Bench of Magistrates held that the members of the firm jointly constituted one person, but that Mr. Barclay, a Government Solicitor, was not the same person as his firm, and consequently *qua* Government solicitor was separately liable to be assessed for the tax. The appeal was dismissed, but Mr. Barclay requested the Bench to refer the appeal to the High Court.

HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COMPANY, LD.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon, at its registered office, Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. M. F. Settna presiding. The following Directors' Report was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit their forth report with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1899 for your approval and adoption. Your directors regret to have to say that owing to increased competition in the places surrounding Parola, the business was diverted from the place, and eventually they too had to lower the pressing charges. On the whole, however, your directors have great pleasure in saying that the business done during the year was satisfactory. As referred to in the last report, your directors have erected a Ginning Factory at Amalner, which commenced work nearly at the close of the cotton season. Your directors hope to do good ginning business next season, if the crop be favourable. The work of the Pressing House at Amalner has fairly progressed, and will be completed before the setting in of the next cotton season. The subscribed capital of the Company has now increased to Rs. 1,48,750. The profit and loss account shows the total net earning for the year under report to amount to Rs. 17,021-0-9 including the balance carried forward last year, viz., follows:—To pay a dividend to shareholders on 595 paid-up shares at Rs. 15 per share equivalent to 6 per annum Rs. 8,925-0-0. To carry to the reserve fund 6,500-0 0, To write off to the preliminary charges account Rs. 500-0-0; To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 1,096-0-9 Rs. 17,021-0-9. The dividend your directors propose, total to pay is fair, and they hope it will meet with your satisfaction, in special view of the fact that owing to the probable failure of cotton crop next season, it is desirable to provide against contingencies.

Mr. Ruttonshah Dadabhoy retires from the Board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your property (including bilding and machinery) is insured for Rs. 93,500.

The report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share was declared. Mr. Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, who retired by rotation was re-elected director of the Company. Messrs. Pestonji Cursetji Erani and Nusserwanji Bapuji Tachukra were re-appointed auditors and their remunerations were fixed at Rs. 100 each.

FLOODS IN RANGOON.

THE heavy tides which have been prevailing since Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 19, have caused considerable damage to property on the foreshore. On Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday afternoon, and yesterday morning the water rose above the level of the Latter Street wharf and entered all godowns damaging a lot of goods of considerable value. The tide yesterday morning was the highest and nearly all the mills in both Upper and Lower Poozoondaung, Kemmendine and Kanoungto suffered considerable loss in paddy and rice. Messrs. Bulloch Bros. are said to be the heaviest losers, and next to them come the Bombay merchants, *viz.*, M. Dwarkadass, Bugwandass, Visram Ebrahim, Devachand Katoo and N. Burjorjee and Co.

On the 24th the water at Latter Street came right up to the roadway, the wheels of the railway wagons at the station being about seven inches under water. Messrs. Bulloch Bros.' and Messrs. Walker and White's mills were flooded and no business was done. The tide rose above twenty seven feet two inches yesterday. At the flooded mills the upper tiers of bags of paddy and rice were yesterday re-loaded into boats to prevent further damage. Such high tides are almost unprecedented at this season. When Mr. McManus, Superintendent of the river police, awoke he found about two feet of water downstairs in his house. Some boxes had been swept away, and there was other damage.

LIEUTENANT PEARY'S ADVENTURES.

LIEUTENANT PEARY's steamer Windward arrived at Brigus on Sunday, Sept. 10, after spending fifteen months in the Arctic regions. The Windward reached a point fifty miles further north than did Dr. Nansen's ice-master, Sverdrup, in the Fram. The Windward sailed from Etah on Aug. 13, and was accompanied by Dr. Diedrick and Hensen. Peary's coloured companion, taking also five couples of Esquimaux men as drivers and women to repair the garments. They proceeded eighty miles further north, and anchored in Allman Bay, East Grinnell Land, where the ship was made snug for the winter. Lieutenant Peary then started north, and after leaving provisions at Capes Sabine, Durville, Napoleon, Fraser, &c., at intervals of forty miles, reached Fort Conger in the middle of December.

He found Greeley's house undisturbed, says the *Morning Leader*, with the effects lying about and the remains of the last meal on the table. He secured Greeley's original records, and also the sextant of Lieutenant Beaumont, of the Nares expedition, and papers, which he is sending to the Arctic Club of New York. He met with a serious storm on his second trip to Fort Conger in January, and was compelled to shelter in a cavity in an iceberg. Peary's feet were badly frozen, and Dr. Diedrick was compelled to amputate seven toes. The injuries prevented his subsequent attempt to get north. Ellesmere and Grinnell lands were thoroughly explored to their western extremes. The cold was intense, and 100 degs. of frost were frequently registered. Lieutenant Peary met the Fram people at Cocked Hat Island, fifty miles south of Conger. He learned from them that Dr. Svensen of the Fram is dead, this being the only fatality. Peary got clear of the ice on Aug. 2, and went south to Etah to meet the Diana. He proposes to winter at St. John's, Newfoundland, and in February will send Esquimaux to Fort Conger with stores. He shot during the summer 100 walrus and several musk-oxen, and collected many furs. He has fifty tons of provisions stored at Etah. The Windward will fit up at St. John's and proceed north next year for a three years' trip, Lieutenant Peary joining her at Etah. Herr Sverdrup remains there, and is endeavouring to push further north. The Windward left Etah on Aug. 21. The Diana followed on the 26th, and is daily expected Captain Bartlett, of the Windward, and the crew are all well. The results of the expedition are scientifically valuable, but the northern record was not reached. Captain Bartlett and his crew received an enthusiastic welcome.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

205-470-28—Little and Co—Manilal Choonilal vs Allibhoy Dossajee and another—Edgelow G and W.
38-99—Khunderao and S—Sadanand Shreekrishnaji vs Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
373-99—Sorabjee and J—Pheroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
519-78—Ardeshir H and D—Porebai Alias Corebai vs Dowjee Meghjee—Little and Co.
335-39—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Gordhandas Ruttensy—Tyabjee and Co.

To confirm the S. Commissioner's report and for further directions.

178-94—Bhaishanker and K—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs Tapibai widow—Edgelow G and W and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

405-99—Maganlal and Co—Trilockchand Maneckchand and others vs Motilal Naljee and another.
435-99—Khanderao and S—Dinath Sitanath Ajankya and another vs Vasudeo Ramchandra Ranvadkar.
528-96—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Balleodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.
216-39—F P Pavri—Thomas Part Heard, Simons vs Hilda Simons.
616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.
290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Mansukhlal D and J.
370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G and S.
317-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

530-98—Payne G S and Co—Purshotum Pranjeewandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co, and Craigie L and O. Part heard.
149-99—Craigie L and O—Dayaljee Mowjee Kalliarjee vs Luxmibai and another—Payne G and Co, and Little and Co. Part heard.

For Consent Decree.

26-1-93—Ardeshir H and D—Chananbai and another vs Mithibai and others—Framjee and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

317-89—Little and Co—Hassom Mamooji and others vs Govind Bhichand M J and Madon. Part heard.
500-99—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Daphtary and F, Payne G and S.
440-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mahomed Futehally vs Gandabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co.
22498-97—In person—Nager Mohomed Futehally vs Gandabhey Govindjee and others—Maganlal and Co.

Long Causes.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayekrao vs Luxumon Govind—King and C.
614-95—Sorabjee and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckoo M bin Hajee M Doctor vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hajee Abdool Cadur Nawrungay and others—Payne G and S.
256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.
459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedbar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS Liverpool correspondents in their letter of the 14th inst. write on the state of their cotton market as under:—"Prices on balance show no change, after having been 2 points higher and 3 points lower. The feature of the week has been a very bad Bureau report. Its condition, 68·5, is universally considered far too low, and the market has not attached any importance to it; in fact declined 2 points after its appearance. The similarity between the present report and that of September 1897 is striking: both report long-continued drought and subsequent heavy rains as the cause of the great decline in the condition, and yet the 1897-98 crop proved to be 11,200,000 bales on about the same average. These last four days we have received a batch of letters from our American correspondents, of which we quote verbatim the following, dated Dallas, 29th August:—'Looked at various fields, and was surprised at the damage done, all forms and young bolls being utterly destroyed. The bottom crop looked fair, but was prematurely opening, and one picking will probably finish the crop unless we have immediate rain and a very late frost. The present hot weather prevents much picking, and the farmers are imbued with small crop ideas, and in consequence a good deal of cotton is being held back.' These letters fully bear out the nine cables we received on the 27 and 28 ult., and show that we were quite justified at the time in warning our friends not to sell short anymore and to cover whenever it was possible to do so at a profit. Of course since, then, good rains have fallen everywhere, and the condition of the crop is much improved to such an extent that we now again come to the conclusion that a very big crop has been grown. The recent estimates of the leading crop estimators confirm this idea, and crop reports are also much better of late. As an instance we may quote the following cable received from Vicksburg to-day:—'Crop will be larger than last year. Top crop magnificent, middle crop magnificent, bottom crop magnificent.' Now, what is the position? Last year at this time American planters, American shippers, and Liverpool cif houses had all been selling heavily and they were bound to cover as soon as the crop made its appearance. This year, on the contrary, European spinners being unwilling to contract ahead, planters and shippers have had no chance to sell, and during the drought scare have actually been going long in futures. Planters and shippers are holding back for higher prices the actual cotton now coming forward, and thus are still adding to the large long interest. Last year European spinners bought far more freely than this year, prices being about 1-4d. cheaper; to-day the European spinner, influenced by the big crop estimates, seems to have made up his mind only to buy from hand to mouth, and what with little offering from America and no eagerness to buy on the part of the European spinner, there is a dead-lock. It is unlikely that the holding power of the Americans will be equal to the strain of some six millions of bales which are almost certain to come into sight during the next four months, and therefore America must ere long become a large seller. This American selling will find in Liverpool neither a large short interest eager to cover nor an active Bull speculation ready to absorb the surplus of what the trade may take. To put the matter clearly: daily cables reporting damage and an utter absence of cif offers have so far kept the market up. The market here is not fed with fresh futures. The moment America begins to sell, the market will be replenished by fresh futures and the aspect of affairs will change. The splendid trade in America and in England has done its work: every little hole of demand is being filled up and large stocks created at all the principal distributing centres. Is it not natural to expect a falling off in the demand for cotton goods and a slackening of consumption? Whatever the damage has been, it is nothing like what people in America gave the world to understand during the height of the drought scare. The reduction may not exceed 500,000 bales, and in any case the crop will be far in excess of any possible consumption. We think there is no help for cotton, and we feel almost certain that prices must decline considerably once the American selling begins in real earnest."

INSULTING A BRITISH OFFICER.

AN incident which is creating a good deal of talk at Agra at the present moment deserves to be more widely know as shedding some light on the reason for the frequency of the affrays that are so constantly arising between soldiers out shooting and the village people. The affair occurred at a village called Ujah Bearah, not far from Achnera, on the 24th September. It appears that an officer who had been shooting stopped near the village and sat himself down under a tree. The villagers descrying him dressed in *khaki* and alone, jumped at the conclusion that he was a private soldier, and proceeded to take advantage of the situation. Supplying themselves with *lathis* they crowded round him, insulting him grossly, with the obvious intention of provoking him into some act of violence. This failing, the women and even the children, were sent up to him to see if they could lead him into some indiscretion that would give them the advantage. The officer took no notice of the goings on of these creatures, until they became outrageously indecent, when he stood up and asked for the lumbardar. Then, perceiving their mistake, the villagers took to their heels, but not before a respectably dressed man had informed the officer that he did not know where the lumbardar was. This individual has since been identified as the lumbardar himself, who took a leading part in this affair. A station order has been issued notifying that the village is placed out of bounds for the troops "owing to an officer of the garrison having been grossly insulted there." The case will be a useful warning to the Courts who have to investigate these shooting cases in the future. Had the villagers had to do as usual with a soldier instead of an officer with some knowledge of the country and language, and the self-restraint of an educated man, we should almost certainly have had by now "another shooting outrage by a british soldier." In all these cases once the gun is fired everything is against the unfortunate soldier: the crowd of lying witnesses with their carefully concocted story, the native police, and even, very often, the sympathies of the civil officer who finds it hard to believe that the obsequious village folk as he knows them can have ventured deliberately to mob and hustle any white man, while it is very easy for him to believe that they may have been provoked into fury by some insult to their women. And so the unfortunate man, with nothing but his bare word, and perhaps his comrades" stands in a perilous situation. Generally it is true that the jury may be relied upon to pull him out of it, but the matter leaves its stain behind on the professional cloth. Undoubtedly it is true that some callous crimes, and many more instances of recklessness, have been brought home to the British soldier in his shooting expeditions; but where men of known good character and sense come to be implicated in these affrays, we shall be pretty safe to assume that the provocation came from the other side, and this case at Agra shows how methodical and ingenious the provocation may be. If these lines should bring the matter to the attention of the Lieutenant-Governer, we should imagine that it is not improbable that the villagers of Ujah Bearah will find themselves provided at their own expense with a special police guard for some months to convince them that soldier baiting is an amusement that has its drawbacks as well as its fun.

A LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

AN invention of Rear-Admiral Hichborn, of the U. S. Navy, deserves greater publicity than it seems to have attained. It is called the Franklin life-buoy, and consists of a hollow air tight metallic ring provided with two automatic torches, which make it easy to detect the buoy floating on the sea at night. The torch holders are pivoted to the ring in such a way, that when hung up against the side of a ship they lie flat in the same plane, but when dropped into the water, the lower end being weighted sinks and raises the torch to a vertical position. A chamber at the lower end of each torch contains calcium phosphide which ignites by contact with water. This chamber is sealed when not in use, but the fall of the buoy into the water automatically breaks it and admits water to the chamber, producing a large flare at the top of the torch. The buoy has sufficient power of flotation to support three men, and the one in the centre is enabled to husband his strength by sitting on a chain loop fixed loosely across the diameter of the buoy. The buoy had its efficiency tested very thoroughly when in February 1897, a little south of cape Hatteras, the ill-fated Maine met with a terrific storm. In carrying out some orders, a gunner's mate and a seaman were washed overboard. A buoy was immediately dropped and one man succeeded in reaching it but the other, seems to have been stunned and made no effort to save himself. Seeing this a third man jumped overboard, but failing to rescue him, succeeded in reaching the buoy. In the meantime the port life boat was lowered with a volunteer crew, but the terrific sea made it impossible for the boat to reach the men, and the crew were hauled aboard by life lines, the boat being abandoned. By this time the two men on the buoy had been lost sight of, but their bearings had been noted, and when the ship steamed in that direction, the torches ware sighted in a blinding mist of rain, and by skilful handling the men were safely hauled over the bow and landed on deck, so little the worse that both returned to duty next day. It would seem well worth the while of the large passenger steamship companies to adopt such a useful life-saving device at sea, and it is perhaps a proof of British backwardness in availing ourselves of the inventions of other nations, that a couple of years should elapse before such an appliance is brought to public notice.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	32	39	35	87	40	80	35	65
Sunday, Oct. 1st	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	32	39	35	87	40	80	35	90
Total fall to Oct. 1st, 1898.	80	57	78	4	80	24	73	48
Total fall to Oct. 1st, 1897.	80	30	80	40	80	10	80	55

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	98	14
29th September, 1899	0	0
Total	98	14

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON, SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed by small amounts over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gardients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum 3° at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Belgaum, Sholapur and Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Jubbulpore.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar coast and at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Masulipatam and Madras.

Rain amounting to 0·84 cents has fallen at Belgaum, 0·34 at Calicut, 0·30 at Goa, 0·03 at Bangolore and 0·02 at Cuddapah.

The weather conditions are favourable for rain in local showers on the Malabar Coast at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

Saturday:—Pressure has fallen slightly in N. W. India and has been steady in all other parts of the country. The depression in the bay has not yet intensified. Light rain has fallen in Burma where kind at has received two inches; a few isolated showers have been received in Bengal, Assam, the west coast district, and Madras. Belgaum has received one inch Wellington and Calicut half an inch. The mean temperatures are normal in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, New Provinces, Punjab, Sind, Central India, Central Provinces, and above the normal elsewhere. The excess is largest in Berar and Bombay Deccan, and unusually low temperature prevails in Kashmir. Dras and Leh are recording minimum temperatures below freezing point.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo, Lieut Gordon, Mr H W Hurrich as cabin, and 65 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,337 tons, Captain B H Rodgers, cleared on Saturday last, for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Pilkington and Mr B K Dubash, one lady and child, as passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Keyl, cleared on Saturday last for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Mathuradas Govindjee, Mr H N Talati, Mr F H Talati, Mr E D Havelock, Mr L A Havelock, Mr C J Gardiner, Mr M S Hebtula, Mr J G Dobbs, and 389 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Commander C W Hewett, R I M, Captain E W Cockrane, Mr O Libers, Mrs Nicholas, Captain Creaghlocks, Mr Anastosiades, Miss B D Silva, Mr Ludgwick, Mr Burjorjis, Seth Eshwardass and friend, Mrs B H J Rustamji, Mr H J Rustomjee, 8 European soldiers, and 30 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Shannon s	Wibmer	Aden, Sept 25.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Sept 28.
Oct. 1	Oolobaria s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, Sept. 19.
	Khandalla s	Stewart	Calcutta, Sept. 6.
	Polluce s	Solon	Busorah, Sept. 14.
	Kangra s	Dogge	Rangoon, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Drummond s	Chubbe	Calcutta.
	Safari s	Keyl	Zanzibar, &c.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden.
	R I M S Canning	Pifford	Karachi.
	Othello s	Bogers	Hull via Karachi.
	Imperatrix s	Morovich	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Singapore, for Genoa, &c.
" Nizam, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranald s—258 bales cotton fly, 442 bales cotton waste 45 cwt buffalo pickers, H E Bode and Sons; 650 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 56 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co; 80 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

Dalmatia s—60 bales wool, Carrimbhoy Nanjee; 127 bales wool, Doongersey Nagjee; 740 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia s—21 bales skins, M Jaffer; 5 bales woollen carpets, Latham and Co; 21 bales woollen carpets, 5 bales cotton colored prints, 10 cases wooden furniture, 2 cases embroidery, 8 cases brassware &c, S J Tellery and Co; 237 1-2 cwt gum, M Jaffer; 175 cwt gum Surriff Bhimjee; 19 cwt indigo, Girdharidas Radha Kison; 14,300 lbs Indian tea, Grindlay Groom, and Co; 47 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co.

Clydesdale s—3 1-2 cwt myrabollams, 40 cwt cottonseed, 502 cwt turmeric, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Dalmatia s—4,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamall.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—7 bales woollen carpets, Latham and Co; 4 cases cotton, colored embroidery, K K Homyar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdale s—100 bales cotton fly, 55 bales cotton waste, Tyabjee and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, 10,000 cwt rapeseed, 1,600 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—4,500 cwt linseed, 400 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—800 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.
Bormida s—112-1-2 cwt bysaboie, Rowjee Courjee.
Pekin s—81 chests, opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—125 bales twist, H Cooverjee; 1 bale twist, K Pallonjee; 101 bales piece goods, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Headquarters on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-morrow (Tuesday) 6-15 a.m. 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—To-morrow and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

2. Major A K Leslie, Commandant B V A, having proceeded on leave, Major W G Wilson, assumes command of the Corps from the 1st instant.

3. The following Government Resolution is published for information:—

Lieut J Fairclough to be Capt, vice Wilson promoted.

William Maxwell, I C S, Gent, to be Lieut vice Payne promoted.

Charles Phillip Radford Young, Gent, to be Lieut, vice Fairclough promoted.

4. The following Officers on 1st appointment are posted as under:—Lieut W Maxwell No. 1 Company; and Lieut C P R Young No. 2 Company.

5. Detail—

Orderly Sergt for the week:—
No. 1 Company Corpl C F Spencer.
No. 2 Company Sergt H O Coates.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAO BAHADUR MOGHE, Deputy Collector of Belgaum, it is said, ordered Mr. Jaffar Haji Ismail, a wealthy merchant of Belgaum to close his shop owing to plague, and a notice was served on him to do so, but notwithstanding the notice he kept the shop open and thus violated the Plague Rules. He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100. An appeal has been preferred to the District Magistrate against the sentence passed by the Deputy Collector.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—
FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR,
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA
AND Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 222, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 151, and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ... 25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ... 17
Examination and Certificate ... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ... 5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna;
[To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30.

AN extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London to-day, amounting to Rs. 40,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-8d. Further extra allotments were made of Rs 50,000 on Calcutta, and Rs. 50,000 on Madras, at 1s.4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols dropped 5-16 per cent. yesterday, to 104 1-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 100 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25-26 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 112; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £63 1-2. Bar Silver was without change et 27d. per oz. The shipments of Specie comprised £17,000 in silver, and £30,000 in gold, to Bombay; with £10,000 in gold to Calcutta.

There was a further fall to-day in Consols of 1-8 per cent. to £103 15-16. Paris Exchange on London recovered one centime, at 25-27 1-2 fcs.; and French Rentes were still at 100 1-2. Rupee Securities declined 1-2 per cent, to £63; and Indian Sterling Loan continued at 112. Bar Silver was again unchanged at 27d. per oz.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 40 1-8s. per 416 lbs., September, October shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal in a steady market; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 39s, same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet at closing yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. Spot Mid-Americans declined 3-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 3-64d in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 25-32d for September delivery, and 3 45-64d. for January-February. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans recovered 1-32d. to 3 7-8d. per lb., in Liverpool to-day; and American Arrivals were also higher again, to a like extent, at 3 25-32d. for September-October, and 3 23-32d. for January-February delivery; of East Indians, Bengals were 1-16d. higher. The day's sales were 6,000 balas inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 9,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 55,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 51,000 ales. The week's Imports were 31,000 bales; and the total stock stood at 736,000 bales.

Yesterday and to-day were holidaps in New York, and consequently there is no fiesh news to report from that quarter. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 1,050,000 bales.

The local cotton market has been steady to-day. Exporters bought 400 bales Shegaum at Rs. 168 per candy, 250 Bhusawal at Rs. 170, 400 Bhownagar at Rs. 160 to 169, 500 Dhamangaum at Rs. 172, 300 Western at Rs. 157, 200 Miraj at Rs. 155, 200 Komtha at Rs. 162, 100 Bijapore at Rs. 162 200 Komptha at Rs. 175. The mills purchased 200 Bengal at Rs. 157, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 175, 800 Broach at Rs. 180 to 185 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 171. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 202 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 157; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 176.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are strong in tone with a small enquiry.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	714	bales.
Wheat	2,953	cwts.
Linseed	1,416	,,
Rapeseed	1,357	,,
Gingellyseed	5,85	,,
Castorseed	4,658	,,
Rice	33,734	,,

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. In the latter there was nothing reported done; and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Francs	1.71 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak and varying at 94 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 1-16 for Account.

SHARES are dull and lifeless. China and Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 10 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 4-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	104 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	27

The sum of about £700,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Chusan, arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Veletta, left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th September, as compared with the statement of 26th September, 1899:—

	September 19.			September 26.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,49,50 865	2	0	1,72 47,105	13	1
Other Deposits, &c.	5,37,05,084	13	7	5,35,75,151	3	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,84,989	14	10	3 51.816	10	3
Sundries	23,14,816	2	6	23,71.457	10	4
	10,07,65,756	0	11	10,30,45,531	4	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	57,21,198	0	0	55,91,151	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	85,46,893	0	0	85,46,893	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2 21,93,031	5	7	2,03,88,261	12	7
Accounts of Credit do.	1,99,75,125	11	0	2,17,59,673	5	10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,58 37 882	6	1	1,65 14,561	13	7
Balances with other Banks.	5,23,919	1	11	6 53,831	15	10
Bullion	5,199	7	7	5,199	7	7
Dead Stock	13 15,768	2	1	13,17,926	14	7
Stamps	8 639	7	8	8,139	14	8
Sundries	15 89 812	5	5	15.78 419	8	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	85,66,010	9	0	7,64.67.138	13	7
Do. at Branches	1 61,84,274	8	7	2,65.78,392	7	3
Rs.	10,07,65,756	0	11	10,30,45,531	4	10

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	1,34,680	Inc.
Do. at Branches	21,61,561	Inc.
Other Deposits	1,2[illegible],933	Dec.
Post Bills	85,827	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	27,017	Dec.
Loans	18,01,770	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	17.84,547	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,76,679	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	2,07,111	Dec.
Do at Branches	17,37.518	Inc

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 27th September, 1899:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 23rd Sept., 1899	7,831,800
3 Balance to be remitted from 24th Sept., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	9,168,200

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th September, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·913
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of wind* ... NW, NNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	259
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	3·49
" " year	35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 30th Sept.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 30.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ESTCOURT—September 7, at Hampden house, Gloucester, wife of E A Estcourt, I C S, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LOW—O'GRADY-HALY—September 7, at Parish Church, Frimley, Capt R B Low, D S O, 9th Bengal Lancers, son of Lieut-Gen Sir R Low, G C B, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, to Mabel Violet (Dolly), daughter of Col O'Grady Haly, C B, D S O, and grand-daughter of late Gen Sir W O'Grady-Haly, K C B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

WAI.

DEATH.

HARDING—September 23, The Rev. Charles Harding, M. A., of Sholapur, Senior Missionary, American Marathi Mission, aged 72 years and 10 months.

BIRTHS.

KENDERDINE—September 27, at Bulrampore, Oudh, the wife of W D Kenderdine, Bulrampore Estate, of a son.

SCOTT—September 24, at Abu Road, Rajputana, the wife of C R Scott, D T S, R M R, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1899.

THE convening of Parliament—not "to consider the situation," as the telegram puts it—but for the practical business of sanctioning the calling out of the Reservists and voting money for the prosecution of war in South Africa, makes it quite superfluous to discuss the purport of the despatch formulating the Cabinet's proposals to be communicated to the Government of the Transvaal. That document will be an ultimatum, the prelude to immediate military operations. On Saturday we learned that seventy transports had been provisionally engaged for the conveyance of additional troops to South Africa. The intention, according to the London evening papers, is to despatch an Army Corps forthwith. Sir Redvers Buller has completed his staff and is prepared to start for the scene of action without delay—awkward news for Sir George White, who will be thus superseded in the supreme command by an officer seven years his junior at the very outset of the campaign. A further indication that we are on the eve of serious action is that a Conference of the Military Commandants of all the Australasian Colonies is sitting in Melbourne to discuss the equipment and despatch of a force for service in South Africa. New Zealand, which apparently has resolved to limit her quota to 200 men, is not represented at this Conference. The Colonial forces will be composed of Volunteers, who are coming forward freely, fourteen hundred having offered themselves in Victoria alone. When, some months since, the Australian Colonies and Canada offered to send contingents to serve against the Boers, Mr. Chamberlain replied that if the necessity should arise the Mother Country would welcome the co-operation of her Colonies. It is evident that an intimation has been given that war is imminent; the Conference and the enrolment of Volunteers are the natural outcome of that intimation. On the other hand the Transvaalers, while still acting on the injunction of President Kruger to avoid any collision with the British, are gathering on the frontier, and taking up positions on the Natal border, where three British batteries of artillery, sent from Ladysmith, ostensibly to Dundee, have been suddenly ordered to Newcastle, close to the frontier. All burghers have been warned for immediate service. General Joubert and his staff have arrived at Volksrust, where a large force with artillery is being concentrated. Fourteen hundred burghers have left Johannesburg, with horses and provisions, for the front. The high bank of the Buffalo River at Utrecht has been cut through by a thousand Boers, to facilitate the passage of the river and the invasion of Natal. The protection of the railway is of course the great object of solicitude to the British and Colonials. Every bridge is protected by strong earth-works, and guarded by military day and night, and other measures have been taken to safeguard the seven-hundred yards level near Laing's Nek.

In such a state of tension the merest accident, the discharge of a rifle at passing game, might precipitate a collision and begin the war. A solitary rifle shot, fired by a British officer, brought on the action of Majuba Hill, which ended so disastrously. The officer in question has recently explained that the imputation that he fired the first shot in mere wantonness was undeserved. He fired by order of General Colley, the mark being a Field Cornet on horseback, and the General being desirous of getting the range, which happened to be 500 yards. It set the Boer force in motion, with results wholly unforeseen by Sir Pomeroy Colley or his staff. An accident might, no doubt, be welcomed as a means of avoiding the odium which commonly attaches to the side that first cries havoc and lets loose the dogs of war. But accident or no accident, war is now certain. The reassembling of Parliament is rendered necessary by the determination to send an Army Corps to South Africa, which, as we have already explained, can only be done—in view of the weakness of the cadres of the battalions of the Home Army—by calling out the Reservists. The law makes it obligatory on the Government to convene Parliament within ten days of recourse to that measure. The Government could, and possibly will, call out the Reservists first, and then call Parliament together and obtain sanction for what is practically the mobilisation of the defensive forces of the country. But there is a second reason for convoking Parliament without any unnecessary delay. Large expenditure has already been incurred on military preparation, and the movement of troops from the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean, and India, to South Africa. That expenditure was not budgeted, and has not been sanctioned by the House of Commons. The Government have incurred it on their own responsibility, relying with good reason on receiving an indemnity from Parliament. A month ago the *Times* urged the Cabinet to shrink from no expenditure necessary to "put an end to an intolerable state of things," and bade them rely with full confidence on Parliament to pass an Act of Indemnity. But, when it comes to the despatch of a second Army Corps, raising the strength of the Imperial forces in South Africa to 50,000 men, prudent ministers may well desire to obtain Parliamentary sanction without further delay. Any want of success in the beginning, any display of embarrassment or incompetence at the War Office, of which some disquieting symptoms have been already in evidence, might weaken public enthusiasm; and the indemnity, though not withheld, might be accompanied by a good deal of unpleasant criticism. Preparations having been completed, and war at hand, Parliament will be convened to relieve the Cabinet of responsibility, to sanction the calling out of the Reservists, and vote the supplies.

All this spells immediate war. Yet only a month ago people in England—and a good many in India—were absolutely incredulous as to the reality of the danger of war. The "Review of Reviews" on the 1st September gave as the reasons, for "this blank incredulity," that Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in whose pacific intentions the public felt an invincible confidence. Secondly there was less sympathy with the Outlanders, notwithstanding all that had been said and written to exasperate public opinion against the Boers—than for any other "oppressed" people who appealed for British sympathy. The seven-years' franchise would have given the vote to 50,000 of them, but they positively rejected it. Mr. Chamberlain had to drop the franchise grievance and substitute Paramountcy. Then, notwithstanding the clamour for war in a certain section of the London Press, there was an absolute absence of serious military preparations adequate to a campaign against the Boers. President Kruger did not take up an irreconcilable attitude, but showed himself willing to make large concessions. Nevertheless Mr. Stead saw an element of danger in Mr. Chamberlain's inflammatory speeches and his influence in arousing a Jingo spirit in South Africa. The injudicious publication of despatches from Sir Alfred Milner, recommending a sharp and decisive blow, added fuel to the flame. "Mr. Chamberlain, having appealed to race sentiment in South Africa, kindled a fire which might be a very good servant, but is a mighty inconvenient master. . . What with Mr. Chamberlain in Downing Street, British fire-eaters in South Africa, and the unregenerate remnant in this country, there are sufficient elements of danger to justify vigilance, if not alarm." In a month the "blank incredulity" as to the reality of the danger of war disappears. Parliament is convened to vote supplies and sanction the employment of 50,000 men for military operations in South Africa.

"AN Indian District," by a District Officer compiled from official and other sources is a useful little pamphlet issued from the *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad. The author, who has an extensive and practical knowledge of his subject, gives a very lucid and accurate account of the machinery and agency whereby an Indian District is governed by its officers. The District, it is well known, is the unit of Indian administration, and the whole fabric of our Government is based on the degree of care which the 250 and more districts, into which British India has been divided for administrative purposes, receive from the officers entrusted with them. As Sir John Strachey says, 'Without a clear conception of a district, no one can understand how the actual Government of India is carried on.' And this little work enables the reader to form such a conception. The various tasks and duties of the district officer are clearly and authoritatively expounded, and the part he plays in administration well brought out. At a time like the present, when an appreciative Viceroy has begun almost a new era in the District Officer's life by noting and recognising the useful work done by them silently and unobserved in the plains and the most out-of-the-way places, a brochure, like the present intended to give the public an insight into their work, is particularly welcome. The writer treats of the various parts of the District Officer's work such as land administration, police, civil and criminal justice, municipal and local board work, care of the land and the people, public works, revenue and finance, public instruction, and all the hundred and one tasks that devolve upon that officer. He has selected for his model a district of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, which he knows intimately, but his treatment applies to any district in the country, with some slight local variations and modifications. He has produced a booklet which supplies a distinct need in what may be called popular administrative literature. Indian politicians specially would do well to read and study it carefully, as it will tend to convince them of the fact how much harder it is to act and administer than to talk and criticise. Such an excellent authority as Lord Dufferin has highly praised the work by saying that, if he were to begin his Indian career again, he could wish for no better book about administrative work in the country.

THE competition of France, Germany, Japan and Canada is beginning to be seriously felt in the Australian market. At the inauguration of a French Chamber of Commerce in Sydney, the rapid increase of the French trade with Australia was a subject of gratulation, and it was pointed out that in four years French trade imports into New South Wales had risen from a value of £70,000 to £214,000. This may not appear a very large amount, but French competition is also beginning to be felt in the Australian coast trade. French ships are heavily subsidised by the French Government, and, rates of wages being lower than on the Australian vessels, cargoes and passengers are carried at rates considerably below those of the Australian lines. The German, Japanese and other vessels, which are also subsidised by their respective Governments, are likewise doing all they can to secure a large share of the coastal as well as the over-sea trade. The matter has pressed itself so much upon the attention of Australian shipowners that the subject will be one of the first to be considered by the Federal Parliament when it assembles. Meanwhile some of the colonial legislatures are to be asked to impose restrictions on the coastal trade carried on by other than Australian-owned vessels. As, however, Japan has already taken umbrage at the complaints of Queensland regarding the systematic evasion of immigration regulations by Japanese subsidised steamers, some difficulty may be experienced in dealing with the Eastern competitor. In regard to Canadian competition this is felt by Great Britain and the United States. Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian commercial agent at Sydney, gives some figures showing a remarkable increase in the export of agricultural machinery from Canada to Australasia. There has also been an increase in nearly every line of general merchandise. Canada is also making efforts to create a market for canned fruits and vegetables, and in this direction it may be mentioned she is not confining her energies to the colonies, but is even opening up a market in the mother country.

THE strong feeling aroused in the United States by the mismanagement of the Philippine Campaign will be in no way lessened by the stories told by some of the discharged volunteers who are on their way home. At the beginning of September the American transport Tartar arrived at Hongkong with nearly 500 volunteers, who had completed their service in the Philippines, and during their stay in the City they seem to have expressed their opinions upon the conduct of the campaign pretty freely. The men are described as being thin and showing strong evidence of the hardships of the Philippine climate, while the strength of the returning detachment is only about half its original complement. Strong complaints were made against the management of the Commissariat Department, the food supplied being altogether unsuitable for the climate. Large quantities of fat bacon, such as were sent out for consumption by the men, would be quite right for an Arctic expedition, but were totally unsuited for tropical diet. Transport was almost impossible, and as men had to carry their own provisions, tents and blankets, many of them at the beginning of a long march would throw all their impedimenta away, keeping only the rifles and ammunition. Exposed all day long to the broiling sun, and at night drenched with heavy rains, it is not surprising that sickness was rife and regimental and garrison hospitals were filled to overflowing with men suffering from dysentery and fever. The delays in waiting for reinforcements and the conduct of the commanding officers during this time were the subject of bitter complaints. One regiment, it is stated, was ordered to shift its quarters four times at night, and on each occasion the officer led his men into an ambuscade. As the soldiers were not allowed to return the enemy's fire they became so disgusted that on being again ordered to change their quarters they sat down in the roadway and refused to move until daylight. The incompetency of General Otis as a Field Officer was generally admitted by the men, and regarding the war itself some of them did not hesitate to express the opinion that it was being maintained chiefly for the benefit of contractors and political wire-pullers. Some of the volunteers also threaten to bring actions against the United States Government for pecuniary losses incurred by detention in the Philippines after the war with Spain, for which they alone offered their services, was over. The subjugation of the Philippines is not yet completed, and altogether the "White Man's Burden" is turning out such an unsatisfactory load that the United States would be very glad to drop it if they could. The criticisms of the campaign by the troops do not tend to improve the position for the Government.

THE Directors of the Commercial Bank of India have appointed Mr. Reginald Murray, the present Manager of the Calcutta Branch, to be Chief Manager of the Bank in succession to Mr. F. F. Stranack, now at home, who has decided not to return to India.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, with his usual ready kindness, has given expression to the general sympathy that is felt for General Burnett on the melancholy loss that his home has just sustained, by a message of condolence. No one has fought the plague more strenuously than General Burnett, and the reduced mortality at Poona during the last few weeks shows that his efforts had begun to be rewarded. It is a cruel stroke of fortune that his daughter should have fallen a victim in the struggle, especially as it is well known that one reason which influenced him in keeping his family in Poona was a desire to avoid intensifying the uneasiness.

THE Ceylon Government has referred the application from the Bombay Government for a supply of fodder, to the Government Agent, Western Province, who has called upon the Mudaliyars of the various districts to report what quantity of fodder, if any, is available in their respective Korles for exportation for Bombay.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon, by the steamship Clyde, were Major General Charles Strahan, Surveyor-General in India; H. R. H. the Count of Turin; the Count of Carpennetta; Commander C. W. Hewett and Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw Adenvalla, C. I. E.

A CONSIDERABLE crowd assembled at Charing Cross Station on Wednesday morning to witness the departure of twenty-two trained lady nurses, accompanied by several gentlemen of the medical profession, for India, where they will attend sufferers from the plague. The party travel by the overland route to Marseilles, where they join the steamer Oceana and proceed to Bombay. As the train left the station those assembled on the platform gave three hearty cheers to speed them on their journey.

LIEUTENANT RAMSAY, Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Dir and Swat.

MR. E. J. KITTS, who is returning to these Provinces from furlough shortly, will be posted as Judge to Gorakhpur.

THE appointment of Mr. C. W. Wilkins as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, in succession to Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, retired, is officially announced.

CAPTAIN GABBETT, I. M. S., reports that there were twenty-nine cases of anthrax among human beings last year in the Tirukoyilur taluk of South Arcot, resulting in three deaths.

IT is now settled that Mr. E. B. Alexander, on return from furlough, will take up the Commissionership of Allahabad, relieving Mr. F. L. Petre, who goes on leave in December.

DR. REGINALD FARRAR, of Stamford, son of the Dean of Canterbury, has left England for Bombay, having accepted an appointment under the Indian Government to take up plague duty.

THE Deccan Mining Company is reported to have struck a rich lode in the workings in the Linsagoor District. Specimens of quartz received at Hyderabad show gold in remarkable quantities, and it is thought that the quartz will assay several ounces of gold to the ton.

IMMEDIATELY upon hearing of the catastrophe at Darjeeling, Her Majesty the Queen telegraphed to the Viceroy to ask for full particulars of the disaster and to express her profound sympathy with the bereaved European and native families.

SOME shots were fired near Landi Kotal on Tuesday morning at a picquet of the 2-3rd Gurkhas by a raiding party believed to be composed of rifle thieves from Afghanistan. One Gurkha was slightly wounded. After exchanging shots the raiders fled, with some Khyber Riflemen in pursuit.

SENOR PINTO, Consul-General, in Liverpool, of Brazil, has written on behalf of the Association of Foreign Consuls to Mr. A. L. Jones, chairman of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases, to express his warmest congratulations on the important discovery of the malaria mosquito made by Major Ross, of the malaria expedition now on the West Coast of Africa. He also expressed the hope that this most gratifying discovery may stimulate the members of the expedition to achieve further successes in their work of research in so praiseworthy and humane a cause.

NASUB ALI KHAN, headman of the Shishi Kuh district in Chitral, was murdered a few days ago. He was struck on the head by some person unknown while sleeping outside his house, and remained speechless from the time the assault was committed until his death. He was in the Chitral Fort during the siege in 1895.

THE "Japan Mail" reports that Dr. Kitasato has conclusively established the efficiency of his method of inoculation in the treatment of dysentery. As the result of 50 or 60 cases, only one which terminated fatally, he declares that if inoculation be resorted to speedily after the symptoms of dysentery set in, death need not be apprehended, however severe the attack.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—All the Government organs contain eulogistic comments on the energies and capacities of the newly appointed Viceroy of Kwang-tung and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Far Eastern Squadron, *voice* Admiral Alexeyeff, and express the conviction that not only will the new regime give an impetus to the more rapid realisation of Russia's policy of expansion and development in China, but it will also successfully mar any futher British intrigues in that region.

A REUTER telegram dated Liverpool, West Africa, September 11, says:—The mail steamer Donney has just arrived here from West Africa. She left Sierra Leone on August 23, on which date the German Consul for that colony died of fever. News from Liberia shows that the Gebroes had burnt down the Protestant mission station at Dallabo. This was one of the oldest mission Churches in the colony. The Gebro tribe also demolished about 20 houses at Big Town. King Saby, head of the Cape Palhas tribe, is reported to have destroyed the houses of Messrs. Hoffmann and Drury stationed at Gbodoba. This King was showing a most unfriendly feeling towards the Liberial Government, and this wanton destruction of property was the outcome of it.

A CASE has recently occurred in Bengal where a British soldier was induced by a native banker to purchase his discharge from the Service, and was furnished with duly executed guarantees of employment and passage to England on its termination. Upon the soldier purchasing his discharge the guarantor ignored both undertakings, refusing either to employ him or to send him Home. Thus the ex-soldier was left in destitute circumstances. Sir George Luck has accordingly called attention to the case, and directed that all soldiers proposing to seek employment in India are to be carefully cautioned by their Commanding Officers against taking guarantees of employment or passage from individuals, especially natives, of whom they know little or nothing.

ON Wednesday, the 20th, in Peshawar, a Khasgar Pathan, suspecting a Jellalabad man of intrigue with his wife, went to his house inside the Reti Gate, dressed as a woman. Meeting him in the courtyard, he attacked him with a large hunting knife, wounding him fatally. The wounded man's cries brought out his mother to his rescue. She was stabbed on her left side, and fell down dead. Meanwhile a neighbouring chhabhail named Budoo, attracted by the noise, rushed into the courtyard, and grappled with the assailant, and with the aid of three or four others secured him. The murderer is not at all sorry for his actions, and boasts that he has secured in his home across the frontier, the murdered man's nephew, who mysteriously disappeared over six months ago and has not been heard of till now.

WE hear that Mr. Douglas Freshfield, late Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, and a distinguished member of the Alpine Club, has started from Darjeeling, with a party of friends and Alpine guides, to explore the glaciers and little-known passes of the Kinchenjunga range. The exact course to be pursued is probably unknown to the party themselves, who must be guided by circumstances; but any addition to the scanty and inaccurate information at present extant on the subject of the Himalayan giant, will be welcome to scientists and surveyors, as well as to climbers, and such private expeditions deserve all encouragement. The Political Officer in Sikkim means to accompany Mr. Freshfield's party to the head of the Lachen Valley, and will there start them for the higher levels well supplied with local coolies.

THE Madras Department of Land Records and Agriculture, in a subsequent report on the indigo Crop, states that the area of land sown in Government villages this year, up to the end of August, was 150,500 acres, which is about 30 per cent. more than last year's sowings, but about 40 per cent. less than the normal area. The deficiency occurs almost entirely in the Deccan districts, Nellore and Kistna, although there has also been some decrease in the area sown in the Carnatic around the City of Madras. In some parts of the Deccan districts, in Cuddapah, owing to good rainfall in April and May, the sowings were more extensive than usual, and the same remark applies to certain parts of the Carnatic. Generally, however, the season for sowing the indigo crop was extremely unfavourable and the area sown has been greatly reduced. When the reports were submitted, the crop was in a very bad condition in the Deccan districts and was not flourishing elsewhere. The good rainfall during September has, however, probably improved the prospects considerably.

WE mentioned recently Mr. J. S. Cotton's quinquennial review on the progress of education in India from 1892-93 to 1896-97. In defining the scope of the report, Mr. Cotton tells us that "the main object has been to show the nature and extent of the progress made during the past five years, partly by an elaborate analysis of statistics, and partly by copious extracts from the provincial reports. The figures and opinions of experts are left to speak for themselves. Anything in the nature of criticism has, it is hoped, been scrupulously avoided." Mr. Cotton has never had any first hand acquaintance with education in India. He is, we understand, editor of the *Academy*, and his desire to avoid criticising the system with which he could not be in touch is creditable alike to his modesty and sagacity. At the same time it is not quite easy to see why the Secretary of State should have gone so far afield for a report which being, as the author says, no more than an elaborate analysis of statistics, might easily have been put up in the Indian Secretariats. It may interest the Educational Department in these Provinces to know that Mr. Cotton's analysis emphasies the fact that they are easily last in the educational race. Burma stands first with more than one child out of every five at school, the North-West Provinces being at the other end of the line with only one child at school out of twenty. Taking girls only it is odd to find Coorg first with one out of every fourteen at school; the North-West Provinces here also being far in rear of everybody else with only one girl at school out of 200.

THE result of the first week's dispute between the Sailors' and Firemen's Union and the shipowners is that both sides are satisfied with the position of affairs. The trade of the country has not been dislocated; in fact, the masters claim that they have not been inconvenienced, while the Union is resolved to continue in its policy. Mr. Havelock Wilson, addressing a series of meetings, said that the shipowners were saying that there was no strike, but he would let them see between now and the end of the week that they were mistaken. Subscription lists were out appealing to workmen for aid. Two hundred pounds a week were required. Funds were already coming in, and he would carry on the strike for the next six months. Food is provided night and day for the pickets at the Union headquarters, an incessant watch being kept on land and water, and further trouble is expected. Reports from various sources to the head offices of the men's union show that in several instances employers have conceded small advances, and for these the men express themselves thankful, hoping at the same time to ultimately obtain all they are asking for. These cases are, however, so rare, that they are quite disregarded by the master's federation. The Shipping Federation has been advised that sailors and firemen can readily be obtained in large quantities on the Continent, and as they only demanded 3*l.* 10*s* and 3*l.* 15*s* respectively per month, owners will seriously consider the advisability of bringing over further batches of foreign seamen. Information has, it is said, reached the union that the Masters Associacion have chartered the steamship Lady Jocelyne with a view of fitting her up as a depot ship. It is stated that she will be stationed at Gravesend, and that men will be brought from the various seaports and kept on board in readiness for such vessels as may have been unable to obtain their full complement before starting from the docks.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Cabinet Council duly assembled to-day, and, in the absence of the Transvaal's reply to the last despatch, it was agreed to draft a despatch formulating the Cabinet's own proposals, which will probably be communicated to the Transvaal in a few days.

PARLIAMENT TO BE SUMMONED.

Parliament will be summoned shortly to consider the situation.

REPORTS OF THE CABINET'S DECISION.

This evening's papers, however, report that the Cabinet to-day decided to despatch an Army Corps to South Africa immediately.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS KEPT SECRET.

The military movements and preparations are being kept profoundly secret by the Government.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS NOT DETAINED AT GIBRALTAR.

The 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards are not to be detained at Gibraltar, as was reported, but have sailed for England.

FORCES CONCENTRATING ON THE NATAL BORDER.

The British forces and the Boers are strongly concentrating on the northern frontier of Natal.

GENERAL JOUBERT'S MOVEMENTS.

SEPT. 30.

General Joubert and his staff have arrived at Volksrust.

MOVEMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS IN NATAL.

The British batteries of Artillery, which left Ladysmith ostensibly for Dundee, have been suddenly ordered to Newcastle which is nearer to the frontier.

The British troops at Glencoe are occupying a kopje in the vicinity.

Strong breastworks have been erected and the top of the railway bridges are guarded day and night.

DEPARTURE OF DURBAN VOLUNTEERS FOR COLENSO.

The Durban Light Infantry and three gun detachments of Naval Volunteers left Durban to-day for Colenso, and had a most enthusiastic send-off.

THE BURGHERS WARNED FOR SERVICE.

All the burghers have been warned for immediate service.

COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A Conference of the Military Commandants of all the Australasian Colonies, except New Zealand, is sitting at Melbourne to discuss the equipment and despatch of a force for service in South Africa.

Volunteers are coming forward in large numbers in all the Colonies.

Fourteen hundred Victorians have already volunteered.

THE BOERS ON THE NATAL BORDER.

One thousand Boers at Utrecht have cut a route through the high bank of the Buffaloe River and are ready to cross into Natal.

BOER FORCES MOVING UP TO THE FRONT.

Horses and provisions were commandeered from Johannesburg yesterday, and one thousand four hundred burghers took their departure for the front.

A large force including Artillery has also left Pretoria for Volksrust.

THE BOER FORCE AT VOLKSRUST.

OCT 1.

The Boers have now a force of four thousand five hundred men concentrated at Volksrust, including five hundred Germans who volunteered for service.

NATAL LOCAL FORCES MOVING NORTH.

The whole of the Natal local forces and a great part of the Police have gone north.

The Berkshire Regiment has been despatched to Naauw Poort.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON THE SITUATION.

The Duke of Devonshire, in a speech made at Manchester, last night, said that, if the unofficial versions of the Transvaal's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch were correct, it was unlikely that the present tension would terminate.

Great Britain considered it useless to further press the franchise proposals which were not received in a spirit promising to a solution.

Government, he said, had therefore been compelled to formulate demands which were moderate, and under other circumstances would probably be made the basis of negotiations.

The military preparations made by the Transvaal His Grace said, compelled Great Britain to act in a similar manner and to summon Parliament to sanction the extra expenditure.

His Grace, in conclusion, said he still trusted that wiser counsels would prevail with the Transvaal.

THE TRANSVAAL STAFFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The full staffs of the South African Contingent are published, the following appointments being new:—Cavalry Brigade—Capt. G. De H. Smith, Senior Medl. Officer; Major J. F. Donegan, Provost-Marshal; Lieut. F. A. B. Fryer; and Vet.-Officer, Major F. F. Crawford.

The Infantry Brigade—Lieut.-Col. S. H. Carter, Provost-Marshal; Capt. H. de F. Vallancey; Vet. Officer, Lieut C. B. M. Harris.

Artillery Brigade—P. M. O., Major M. W. Kerin; Vet. Officer, Lieut. F. W. Wilson; Marine Transport Officer, Commandar G. F. Holland, with Lieutenant A. Rowand as Assistant.

Major H. V. Bayley and Captain T. P., England also are gazetted for transport duties at Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, until embarkation of the force.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCREASE OF BRITISH REVENUE.

The British Revenue Returns show for the quarter an increase of £1,613,295 and for the last six months an increase of £3,482,452.

INCREASED RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 30.

So great an increase is reported in the Indian railway traffic that the earnings from the beginning of the official year to the middle of September have now overtaken those of the corresponding period in 1898. The receipts for the week ending the 16th instant are eleven lakhs more than the same week last year, the East Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, North-Western, G. I. P., Bombay-Baroda, and Eastern Bengal Railways being principal contributors to the increase.

DARJEELING DISASTER.

PEOPLE ANXIOUS FOR AN EXODUS.

THE VICEROY DIRECTS THE SUBMISSION TO HIM OF A DAILY REPORT.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 1.

Darjeeling, September 30th.—The Central Relief Committee, Darjeeling, will meet at the Club on Monday, at 10 a.m., to concert measures for the relief of those who have suffered during the recent disaster. The excitement and panic in Darjeeling in consequence of the terrible disaster, resulting in the loss of so many lives, especially helpless children (mostly girls), has considerably abated after the first shock, and things have quieted down. At the same time everyone is anxious to leave Darjeeling and return once more to the plains. In this respect the greater portion of those who are in Darjeeling are making preparations and are ready to leave at a moment's notice on hearing that the roads are passable with safety: in the case of ladies and children if dandies or carts are available, and the roads sufficiently repaired to convey them in safety to Kurseong. Many residents are rendered homeless, while others who had to leave houses not considered safe are overcrowding in places where they have obtained shelter and are anxiously waiting to hear when they can return to Calcutta.

Mr. Nolan reports Darjeeling, or at least a large part of it, unsafe owing to very many slips, though only partial ones. Another downpour will work great havoc. Special attention is drawn to the fact that all old buildings erected on carefully-selected sites remained intact. The Viceroy has requested Mr. Nolan to furnish him with a daily report of affairs at Darjeeling, and especially to mention the state of the weather.

Kurseong, September 29th.—The terrible storm, that devastated Darjeeling, passed over the station on Sunday. No damage to speak of was done in the station itself. A nasty slip occurred near Dr. Humphrey's house, the roof being blown off Mr. Mathias's stable; otherwise all buildings are safe. Great damage has been done to the tea estate known as "Margaret Hope," Toong Tea-house, with over 100 acres of tea, has been washed away with all coolie lines. Several coolies have been killed, but the loss of life as given at first is greatly exaggerated. The Singell Tea Company's turbine is damaged, the suspension bridge across the Balasun is smashed, and the mails from the interior delayed.

The railway authorities are working with great energy to render the roads from Kurseong to Ghoom fit for cart-traffic, journey by dandies being already possible though at a very high figure. Huge boulders which blocked the roads are being tackled by the Engineering Department by blasting them, and efforts are being made to bridge the gaps and breaches or fill them up, where this can be done, to enable carts to cross without danger. In fact, what has been done so far is very commendable. The authorities hope to have the roads in a still better condition during the next two or three days for either pedestrians or those who desire to go riding. Yesterday's mail train, which was about ten minutes behind time, brought down a number of passengers from Darjeeling, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Munro, the latter an invalid; three other ladies belonging to the Church of England Mission; besides Rev. Father Carberry, Father Van Hoeck of St. Xavier's School. Father Carberry and his companion, Father Van Hoeck, left Darjeeling on Wednesday, making up their minds to do the journey on foot. When they left Darjeeling the scene was one of desolation and mourning. Houses were deserted by their late occupants, who were huddled together in different places where shelter was afforded them; in fact, no one desired to remain in Darjelling longer than they could help, especially as there is still fear that in case of bad weather more rain and more landships will take place. Father Carbery, in reply to a representative, said that on his way from Darjeeling he noticed over forty serious breaches on the way to Ghoom and innumerable small ones. Huge boulders had crossed the lines and men were at work blasting them in order to clear the road. In some places the roads and lines were completely swept away. Big gaps had to be crossed by getting over trunks of trees placed as temporary bridges for venturesome pedestrians. Serious landships were noticed all the way. Where the lines had been struck by boulders they were bulging out and turned in different directions, in all sorts of shapeless masses. Father Carberry and his companion while on the way down met a few gentlemen toiling on the way to Darjeeling on foot. After seven hours' hard walking they reached Kurseong, where they broke journey, leaving yesterday morning by train for Siliguri, where they got into the mail train for Calcutta. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were met at Toong riding to Darjeeling.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Friday's vital statistics show seven fresh cases of plague and two deaths. Five deaths of previous dates were brought to light that day. There were fifty deaths from all causes.

SHOOTING COMPETITION AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 30.

The Volunteers amid much excitement won the Phillimore Plate of Rs. 150 yesterday. The plate was presented by Messrs. Phillimore and Co., of Bombay, and was open to teams of four of any British or Volunteer Corps, the prize to become the property of the Sergeants' Mess of the winning team. The Volunteers scored 247, against the Lincolns' 246, Cheshires' 244, and East Yorks' 238. Distances were 200 yards, kneeling, and 500 yards. At the last range the Volunteers at the last shot wanted a magpie to tie with the Lincolns, but the last shot scored a bull, and thus the Volunteers won by one point.

HYDERABAD RIFLE MEETING.

OCT. 1.

The following are further scores up to date:—The Trimulgerry Cup—open to teams of 3 officers from any corps in one command. Won by the Cheshires, with an aggregate at 200 and 500 yards of 191 points. The Lincolns, 11th, 16th, 3rd, and 24th M. I. and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, also competed. The Secunderabad Cup—value Rs. 500. Open to teams of 8 of all ranks, 500 and 600 yards. This was won by the Lincolnshires, with an aggregate of 478 points, the Cheshires 477, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles 464, the East Yorks 430, also competed. The Carbine Cup—200 yards. Won by the 9th Coy., W. D., R. G. A., with 103 points. The Hyderabad Rifle Association Prize—Lieutenant Magrath, 16th M. I., was first with 33 points. Native Volley Firing Stakes—The 16th M. I. team won Rs. 77 with 84 points. The Resident's Purse—Havildar Jairam, 2nd Infantry, H. C., was first with 33 points.

Everything is well in the camp.

A SHOCKING bicycle accident occurred near Sandwich on Sept. 7. A gentleman, believed to be a clergyman, was run over by a traction engine and instantly killed. It appears that the cyclist lost control of his machine and ran into the side of the road just in front of the engine. Before the driver could pull up the engine had passed over the rider's body. Deceased is apparently about fifty years of age. A later telegram says the deceased is believed to be the Chaplain of the Forces at Walmer.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

* SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

The crop reports published to-day give a gloomy account of the prospects in Northern Bombay and Rajputana, while in the Punjab some of the canals are beginning to dry up. Cattle generally are getting out of condition, and fodder is growing scarce almost everywhere. About Delhi the position is described as already becoming acute, while in Hissar the numbers under relief have risen to 49,000. In the Central Provinces the condition of the rice crop is said to be critical, while a further sharp rise in prices has occurred. In the N.-W. P., on the other hand, prospects on the whole are described as fair, except in the western districts, where they are becoming worse. Elsewhere throughout India the conditions continue to be not unfavourably reported on. Numbers under relief now are: Rajputana 57,774; Punjab 53,170; Bombay 31,075; Central Provinces 12,840; and Berar 3,955.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Williams, 3rd Bombay Infantry, is transferred to the 6th P. I.

GAZETTE APPOINTMENTS.

In the Gazette, P. W. Department, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction at the expense of the Baroda State of the Metre Gauge Railway from Kalol on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Vijapur, estimated to cost nine lakhs.

The construction at the cost of the Jhind and Maler Kotla States is sanctioned for the railway from Ludhiana, via Dhure to Jakhal, connecting the North-Western with Southern Punjab Railways.

The survey of a broad gauge line from Allahabad to Fyzabad is entrusted to the Director of Railway Construction.

Messrs. Finney and Lightfoot and Colonel Constable are confirmed as Managers, N.-W., Eastern Bengal, and E. C. Railways, respectively.

Mr. Dwyer, Storekeeper, E. C. Railway, has been granted twelve months' leave.

Mr. Slane, Examiner, Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, has been granted twelve months' leave, Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff officiating.

In the Home Department, Captains Maxwell, 16th B. C., and Bourchier, 3rd Infy., H. C., also Lieut. Hobson, 6th Infy., Hyderabad Con., are posted to Bombay for plague duty. Capt. Hudson, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, is transferred to the Punjab.

In the Military Department, Brevet-Colonel W. H. Lyster is gazetted to command a district in the Bombay Command, vice Major-General Hogg, who vacates

[* Delayed in transmission.]

IMPORTANT TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

SIMLA, OCT. I.

It is notified that cut piece-goods must be conspicuously marked on the outer fold to indicate the same with the aggregate length and number of cut pieces included. The new rule is, however, not to be enforced until sufficient time has been given to shippers to comply with it.

THE DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Director of Railway Traffic leaves Simla on tour on the 19th proximo, his dates thereafter being 20th, Karachi 24th, Lahore 28th, Lucknow 30th, and Howrah, 9th November.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO BELGAUM.

POONA OCT. 1.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by the members of his staff, leaves Poona by the 8-15 p.m. train on the 8th instant for Belgaum. His Excellency's visit to the latter station is supposed to be connected with plague operations and famine relief works which His Excellency wishes to inspect. His Excellency leaves Belgaum for Mahabaleshwar on 11th arriving there on the following afternoon.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

SIGNS OF A DECREASE.

The plague shows signs of decreasing. In the Cantonment there was no case and no deaths yesterday; and to-day's returns show five cases and one death. Figures for the past four weeks are as follows:—Up to 8th September 83 cases, 67 death; from 8th to 15th, 56 cases, 23 deaths; 15th to 22nd, 49 cases, 26 deaths; 22nd to 29th, 36 cases, 23 deaths, as during the last two weeks people have commenced to come. From the 1st June to 30th September, 12,409 cases and 9,795 deaths occurred in the City, Cantonment and the suburban area. Up to to date 15,988 persons have been inoculated in the Cantonment. 12 patients are now in the Sassoon Hospital, namely Lieutenant Duncan, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Labo, Miss Dart, Mr. John Ingham, Mr. Dalton, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hanson, Miss Ingham, Mr. Jack Lobo, and a little boy named Gray, the son of a Sergeant in the 1st Field Battery, who was admitted yesterday.

There were 54 cases and 35 deaths recorded in the City on Saturday last, the total mortality being 47. In the suburban area 2 cases, 2 deaths; and in the District 200 cases, 158 deaths. To-day's returns show 64 cases and 45 deaths in the City, the total mortality being 50; in the suburban area 3 cases, 2 deaths; in the District 186 cases, 136 deaths; in Mundhwa 9 cases, 8 deaths; in Khandala 4 cases, 6 deaths, in Lanowli 2 cases; Talegaon 4 cases; Katraj 4 cases, Mudhwa 9 cases, 8 deaths; Hadapsar 6 cases, 6 deaths; Wanowrie 5 cases, 5 deaths; Muhmudwadi and Manjri 9 cases each; Velu, in the Bhor State, 5 cases.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN C. W. TYLER.

MEETING OF PLAGUE VOLUNTEERS.

Captain C. W. Tyler, 29th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, died this morning at 9 o'clock from plague. The deceased complained of feeling unwell at the last Horse Show on Wednesday, and, finding that the plague symptom developed, drove straight from Wanowrie to Kirkee. The following morning he was removed to the Kirkee Station Hospital and accommodated in a tent. Yesterday the deceased was feeling better, but suddenly a change for the worse set in, and he died this morning. The deceased was well-liked by all who knew him. He was buried in the evening with full military honours in the Kirkee Cemetery.

The coffin was carried on a gun-carriage supplied by the deceased's own battery, and was followed to the grave by a large number of men of the various Batteries in Kirkee, as well all Royal Artillery officers, and most of those belonging to other regiments in Poona. The pipers of the Royal Scots played the cortege to the cemetery. Floral offerings were numerous. The Commander-in-Chief's flag was half-most during the day.

Point-to-point races which were advertised to take place on Thursday next have been postponed "sine die." Great sorrow is felt throughout both in Poona and in Kirkee.

At a plague volunteer meeting, held to-day, it was considered advisable to place a cordon around the city as a precautionary measure to protect people from re-infection, as the plague is greatly increased in the District, and several military posts are suggested to be put round the place.

ELECTION TO THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is stated that there will shortly be a fresh election in the Central Division of candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council. Professor G. T. Gokhale, of the Fergusson College, stands as a candidate.

THE METROPOLITAN AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 1.

All Simla gathered at Christ Church to-day to hear Bishop Weldon's first sermon, which was directed against frivolity, levity, and profanity; the Bishop laying down that, while the Church does not discountenance pleasure, life is too solemn and full of trouble and moroseness for joyousness to be more than a very imperfect part of the whole. He bade his hearers to look out from Simla on the world of to-day with its many sombre features. God's sore judgments of war, famine, and pestilence were at work to spoil gaiety; the gaunt spectre of scarcity was walking through Western India; and pestilence was waiting in darkness to strike a blow.

The Bishop went on to allude to the blow which has fallen on that fair hill station from which he himself has but just come, where European children had been the principal victims, and he exhorted his hearers to remember the sombre as well as the gay, not confronting existence with an eternal simper, but standing ever prepared to suffer what it is the will of Providence to send.

ARRIVAL OF PLAGUE NURSES AND DOCTORS AT BOMBAY.

ON Saturday 21 nurses and 9 doctors arrived from England to take up Plague work in India. They were met by the officials of the Indian Medical Service and taken to the Secretariat where arrangements had been made for them to be entertained by His Excellency the Governor. They were afterwards taken to the Great Western Hotel where they are at present staying pending their departure for various centres of work. Definite arrangements have not yet been made as to where the nurses will be individually located, but it is understood that about twelve of them will remain in Bombay, ten being stationed at Parel. Another party of nurses and medical men are on their way out, and when these arrive, altogether about nineteen trained nurses will be engaged in Bombay. The medical men are staying in Bombay temporarily, but will eventually be despatched-up-country to various plague centres. The nurses and doctors will all be inoculated in the course of a few days.

LETTER FROM SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

A comparison of the Oceanic's recent departure for America with the historic sailing of the Mayflower induces Sir George Birdwood to send an interesting letter to the "Daily Telegraph," in which he says:—

It is stated that the said Mayflower, after her memorable voyage across the Atlantic, went into the Indian cotton trade and was lost in a cyclone near Masulipatam. This is an error which I have before corrected in the *Daily Telegraph* of Oct. 24, 1889, and as I am originally responsible for it, and its perpetuation is to be deplored, I beg that you will allow me to once again put it right in your columns. In my report on the old records of the India Office, published in 1878, I gave the following extract from the "Dutch Packet" of the "D. P. Bundle" "1659, May 6. Account of goods laden at Gambroon on the Mayflower, bound for Matchlipatam," and on this extract I observed:—

"The Mayflower, with the English 'Pilgrim Fathers,' from Delft Haven, Southampton, and Plymouth, landed at Plymouth Rock, New England, December 25, 1620. Could it have been the same ship as the company's Mayflower?

I afterwards found it was not, and in reviewing Mr. Henry Stevens's "Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies" in the Athenœum of Oct. 15, 1887, I wrote: "Mayflower was a common name for a ship in those days, and the one examined for the company in 1600 and the other possessed by the company in 1659, which is believed to have subsequently foundered in the Bay of Bengal, must both have been larger ships the little craft of the Pilgrim Fathers." In 1890 I further found that the company's Mayflower was of 280 or 300 tons burden, whereas the historical Mayflower was of only 180 tons; and all this, and my previous letter on the subject in the "Daily Telegraph," I have given at length in the third reprint of my aforesaid "Report," published by Messrs. W. H. Allen in 1891. The state of my health will not permit of my going further into the matter for the present, and would here only add, writing from memory, that Plymouth in New England was not so named by the Pilgrim Fathers, but by Charles I. while yet Prince of Wales and on the map submitted to him by the "Plymouth Adventurers."

DESPATCH OF ANOTHER LOT OF FAMINE REFUGEES.

SUPERINTENDENT J. CRUMMY, accompanied by a number of European Police Officers, went round the town on Saturday morning and collected about four hundred men, women and children, who had taken refuge in Bombay from Kathiawar. They were taken to the Central Police Office, where they were encamped in the compound and provided with food during the day. At 3 o'clock these people were escorted by the police to the Prince's Dock, where they were examined by a Medical Staff under Major Crimmin, V. C. The refugees were then taken on board a coasting steamer, which sailed at 5 o'clock for Kathiawar.

INOCULATION MEETING AT MANDAVIE.

WITH a view to encourage inoculation amongst the people of the labouring class residing in the Mandavie District, a meeting called by Rao Sahibs Gamaji Ballaji Rukare and Balkrishna Bhivaji Tanaji, was held, last evening, at Nowroji Hill, 1st Road, Dongree. The meeting was largely attended, amongst those present being Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S. Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna; Captain Brownrigg; Dr. Hoskin and Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale. On the motion of Mr. DuBoulay, seconded by Mr. B. B. Pitale, Dr. Bhalchara was voted to the chair. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that fears were entertained that Bombay, like Poona, would be visited by recrudescence of a very severe nature and therefore it behoved all good citizens to arm themselves against such calamity. Dr. Bhalchandra then explained the benefit of the inoculation and pointed out the necessity of protecting everybody as a means of preventing severe recrudescence. The speaker also removed the prejudices existing in the minds of the people against inoculation, by practical illustrations of the benefits derived by those who had armed themselves with inoculation and dispelled all delusions and rumours circulated amongst the people. He also spoke at length on the concessions that had been allowed by Government and the Municipality to those who had been inoculated. In conclusion he exhorted the audience to exert themselves with might and main to induce their fellow-brothers to protect themselves with the serum.

Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale observed that it would be difficult to imagine why Government, their officials and leading citizens of Bombay should devote so much of their time and labour in encouraging inoculation, had it not been for the cause of humanity.

Several other speakers then addressed the meeting, amongst whom was one Bulvant Khundoojee Parekh, who recited a poem specially composed by him in favour of inoculation. The poem impressed the assembly much and elicited frequent applauses.

At the conclusion of the meeting a large number of persons, including several speakers, offered themselves to be inoculated and were inoculated.

SWIMMING CONTEST AT CALCUTTA.

THE following are the results of a swimming contest held at Calcutta on Saturday:—

SWIMMING CLUB MEMBERS' HANDICAP.

Mr. Stewart 1; Mr. Pugh 2; Mr. Cann.

SOLDIERS' RACE.

Gunner Kewan 1; Lance-Corporal Everett 2; Gunner Deacon 3.

VICEROY'S MEDAL HANDICAP—200 YARDS.

Mr. Jones 1; Mr. Stewart 2; Mr. Seaton 3. The Cup was awarded outright to Mr. Jones; the medal must be won three times.

WHEN a number of boys were at play on September 7 in a sandpit near the Eglinton Public School, Ardrossan, the sides of the pit collapsed burying four of the lads. Three were dug out practically uninjured, but the forth, William Hunter, a lame boy, was dead when recovered.

PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION IN KOLAHPUR.

HOUSES WRECKED AND THE HOSPITAL FIRED.

FOR some time past, writes a correspondent, there has been serious discontent at the harshness with which plague measures of quite needless severity have been carried out. On the 5th August, a police cordon was placed around the Sudder Bazaar and has been maintained ever since. This has created very serious consequences, for the people, being prevented from going out of the locality to follow their avocations, are reduced to great distress and even to starvation. Two suspicious cases were found in a lane of the bazaar, and the medical authorities ordered them to be removed to the quarantine camp, fifteen miles away. They were carried in a country cart, and died soon after arrival. The popular belief is that the exposure and the suffering occasioned by being jolted over fifteen miles of rough road in a country cart was the cause of death. The lane in which the cases were found was ordered to be vacated and the occupants sent to the quarantine camp. The following day the occupants of another lane were ordered to vacate and proceed to the camp. The people refused to go and threatened. The order was not carried out, and they were allowed to remain.

Matters culminated in serious rioting and wrecking of the residences of two plague doctors and the firing of parts of the plague hospital on the 27th September. An evening contemporary publishes the following particulars of this outbreak of the popular discontent:—

"There was a serious plague riot in Kolahpur on the evening of the 27th instant, when the residences of Doctors Whatway and Gadgill were wrecked and ransacked. About 5 o'clock, a Hindoo boy was being conveyed in an ambulance to the plague hospital. A large crowd objected to the lad being taken away, but their opposition was resisted. Soon after it became apparent that trouble was brewing and the shopkeepers all set about closing their shops. Later on about three thousand malcontents assembled and marched to the plague hospital. On the way they wrecked the two doctors' houses and on reaching the hospital smashed the dispensing room and set fire to such portions of the place in which there were no patients."

On the 28th September, Mr. D. C. Fernandez, pleader, and a baker, Babu Maharaj, were brought up before the Magistrate, charged with being concerned in the alleged plot to poison with ground glass the guests at a banquet given by the Maharajah to the Hon'ble Mr. James, Colonel Wray, the Resident, Mrs. Wray, and several others being among the company. Mr. Fernandez asked for an adjournment so that he may be able to engage counsel for his defence.

The case was therefore adjourned until to-day, Monday. It is difficult to understand how the necessity for this second postponement has arisen. Mr. Fernandez, after being kept in custody for ten days without any charge being preferred against him, was placed before the Magistrate, who off-hand remanded him for a fortnight, till the 27th September, without entering any charge. When Fernandez inquired under what section of the Code he was remanded to prison again for such a long term, the Magistrate said he would consider the question and let him know. Mr. Setalvad, of the Bombay bar, proceeded last week to Kolhapur in ample time to appear for the accused on the 27th ultimo. Has Mr. Setalvad been quarantined, or segregated, and so prevented from defending his client on the date fixed?

THE COLLISION WITH THE BHILS IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

A CORRESPONDENT who has just passed through the Panch Mahal country, writes to us:—Some ten days' ago many hundred Bhils raided the country around Sunth Rampur, to levy contributions on the villagers or to get grain at reasonable prices, which many of them were willing to pay. As the Bunnias refused to lower their price, the Bhils raided several villages and carried off cattle and grain.

On the 21st instant, some hundreds of them made a great haul in the night time at the village of Kheria Rundi, and carried off 150 buffaloes. The local police with State sowars from Sailana, under the Thakur Saheb of Raote, and some friendly Bhils, followed up the retiring Bhils and overtook them, after a chase of nearly thirty miles, as they were entering the hills. The police fired into the thick of the Bhils and killed and wounded a considerable number. The Bhils, however, carried off their grain, cattle and wounded, and when pursed into their own hills made a stand and roughhandled the police, killing six or eight and severely wounding several others, and many horses. The Bhils then got back into their hills taking their booty of grain and cattle with them.

The two companies of Native Infantry that were sent into the Mahals some three weeks ago to provide against the general unrest then prevalent amongst the Bhils, arrived after the fight was over, and had no part in the battle.

Our correspondent adds: There is reason to fear that there will be severe famine all over that region if rain does not fall in sufficient quantity within the next fortnight. There is an abundance of grain in the country, and there is no reason for the certain rise of price which has exasperated the Bhils, except that such is the will and pleasure of the Bunnias who are in such circumstances as to be masters of the British Raj and of the position.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVER'S TOURNAMENT.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THIS match in the second round of the Rover's Tournament drew a large crowd to the Cooperage on Saturday evening. The onlookers were rewarded by a splendid exposition of the game, but the match ended in a pointless draw. The tie will be replayed this morning. The only change in teams was that for the Artillery, Ruby at half back took the place of Williams. The Welsh started and after the opening exchanges Twyman, the Artillery goal-keeper, had a nice shot to deal with. The Welshmen came again but being rather slow in siezing their opportunities gave the Artillery a chance to invade. A foul, however, enabled the Welsh to relieve and Thomas taking the ball along nicely, Twyman had again to clear. The Artillery then had several attempts, and thereafter the Welsh smartening up had pretty much the best of the game. They passed very prettily and were frequently too quick for the Artillery. Twyman made a lucky save and the ball being sent in again he had some difficulty in dealing with it. A penalty for "hands" gave the Artillery relief. The Welsh continued to press up to half time, and several fine shots were sent in but Twyman very cleverly dealt with them. At half time there was no score. In the second half the Welsh, with the exception of brief intervals, did all the attacking. Time after time the Artillery Goal was bombarded but Twyman in goal was always safe to clear the most dangerous shots. Towards the close the Artillery attacking strongly, a good shot was saved by the upright, and the ball being sent in again Adams made a very lucky save. Considering the chances they made for themselves, the Welsh should certainly have scored, but luck was against them, and the game as previously stated ended in a draw. Thomas, the Welsh centre forward was a little too slow on occasions. The Artillery played a fine defensive game, the goal-keeper and the backs especially distinguishing themselves.

Teams:—Welsh Regiment: Goal Adams; backs, Simon and Llewellyn; half backs, Smith, Allen, Hayden; forwards Watts, Fullcher, Thomas, Partland, and Shipstone.

Royal Artillery:—Goal, Twyman; backs, Startine and Holland; half-backs, Seviour, Ruby and Wellsman; forwards, Savage, Allerton, Jones, Bannerman, and Haggerty.

Referee: Mr. Parker, Rovers.

"How do the poor live?" is a question that is often asked. "What do the poor eat?" is an equally interesting one. Here is the *menu* of the supper of a child of five years, as disclosed yesterday—at an inquest, of course: Stewed Eels, Meat Pie, Kippers, Monkey-nuts. The mother was a labourer's wife, and we do not wonder that it was said that her child was killed by kindness.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

THE DISPUTE WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

THE truth of the saying that English heads can only be troubled about one thing at a time was never more strikingly exemplified than by what we have seen this week. Last Friday when the mail closed there was great excitement about the meeting of the Cabinet at which the final answer to President Kruger had been decided upon. This excitement continued until Saturday evening, when the news of the Rennes verdict was received. From that moment, and for at least three days later, the entire nation seemed to have forgotten that such a state as the Transvaal existed. The publication of Mr. Chamberlain's, or as some people maliciously say, Lord Salisbury's despatch has somewhat revived interest in the South African crisis, but even to-day where one person mentions in conversation the Transvaal question a hundred talk about the Dreyfus case. A summary of the despatch which reached us from the Cape made the despatch much more aggressive than it really proved to be when, through the medium of the Transvaal agency in Brussels, the text of the document was made public some days before our own Colonial Office condescended to issue it. The comparatively moderate tone of what has been called Mr. Chamberlain's ultimatum is a matter of general surprise, and the influence of the Premier on his impetuous Colonial Secretary is plainly apparent. The telegrams from Cape Town are still of an alarmist character, but in the best-informed circles in London the opinion is firmly entertained that after all we shall be spared the sight of a war between the two white races in South Africa notwithstanding all M. Hanotaux says as to the inevitableness of such a struggle.

THE RECONVICTION OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS

THE CONCLUDING ACT AT RENNES.

When the court adjourned last Friday Maitre Demange, who, though he may not be a cross-examiner of the first class, is an orator of the highest order, had not finished his magnificent speech on behalf of his unhappy client. As a patriotic Frenchman and the son of a soldier, he repudiated the assertion of one of the witnesses that whoever advocated the revision of the case—that was to say, whoever believed Dreyfus to be innocent—was against the army and the country. Since the case had been sent by the Court of Cassation before that Court-martial, it was for the Public Prosecutor to prove the prisoner's guilt. That proof had not been forthcoming; five ex-Ministers of War and several generals had, indeed, affirmed their belief in his guilt but they had adduced in support of that belief merely probabilities and presumptions. A skilful analysis of the evidence as to the prisoner's alleged confession—perhaps the most damaging part of the case against him if true—followed, and then the documents of the "secret" dossier were examined, the great advocate arguing that they pointed to Esterhazy and not to Dreyfus as the traitor. Copious extracts from the pathetic letters sent home by Dreyfus from the Ile du Diable were introduced with good effect, and then the Judges rose. On Saturday Maitre Demange concluded with a moving peroration, and those who heard it say that, if then and there without deliberation the Judges had been called upon to give their verdict, Dreyfus would have been acquitted. A short interval in the proceedings then ensued, and as the spectators in this great drama passed out of the hall they all felt, we are told, morally certain that before sundown Dreyfus would be a free man. Shortly afterwards as they heard Major Carriere, the apparently not very brilliant Government Prosecutor, assuring the Judges to consider the quality of the witnesses and not the evidence they gave, the hopes of the Dreyfusards began to decline. It was with difficulty, so great was his emotion, that M. Demange succeeded in making a final appeal, everybody was moved by the spectacle, and one of the Judges shed tears. M. Demange sank into his seat and then Dreyfus rose to protest in his stereotyped fashion for the last time his innocence:—"I will," he observed, "say but one thing. It is that I affirm before my country and before the army that I am innocent. It is for the sole object of saving the honour of my name, the honour of the name borne by my children, that I have undergone for five years the most terrible tortures. That object I am convinced that I shall attain, thanks to your loyalty and justice."

Another adjournment, this time to enable the Judges to deliberate before deciding his fate. They left the Court at a quarter past three o'clock and returned at ten minutes to five. Says the special correspondent of the *Times*, who though an ardent Dreyfusard and a hater of militarism, is not quite so one-sided as his colleague in Paris, M. de Blowitz:—"The hour we now spent in the yard of the Lycee while the Court deliberated is one which none of us, I believe, will ever forget. We promenaded there in groups, whispering under our breaths. This was a phenomenon which is the most essential and memorable note of this hour which was to decide the fate of a French officer's honour. It was quite as if we were at a great State funeral, waiting in the precincts of the Elysee, for instance, until the funeral 'cortege' which we had come to join took up its march. And this tension went on for an hour. Suddenly a bell. The Judges were to return. We hastened to our places and waited there, an entire audience standing shoulder to shoulder for perhaps ten long minutes of profound silence as in a cathedral. Never in my life have I beheld at once on the faces of so many human beings that pallor which comes from uncertainty and doubt as to-day in this Court-room while we waited for the Court. I beheld all about me eyes wet with tears. My neighbour bade me place my hand upon his heart to see how it was beating. We were all livid. These seconds seemed ages, and a bell without seemed to ring with the sepulchral tremor of a *glas funebre*. The Court entered and Colonel Jonaust proceeded to read the judgment. Colonel Jonaust's hand did not tremble and he was not pale. Thus the "Times'" correspondent. "Colonel Jonaust spoke with visible emotion, the words condemning Captain Dreyfus almost choked him, and I believe from his attitude that the President was one of the two men who voted in his favour." Thus the "Standard" correspondent, who however seems to be wrong in supposing that Colonel Jonaust voted for an acquittal. While M. Demange was sobbing like a child one of the junior members of the court, Captain Beauvais, separated himself from his comrades, went to Dreyfus's advocate and shook him by the hand. It is practically certain that Captain Beauvais was one of the two. As to the second there is some uncertainty, but it is generally believed that it was the youngest member of the Court, Captain Parfait.

RECEPTION OF THE VERDICT.

Except in France, where the second conviction of Dreyfus by a court consisting, with a single exception, of officers belonging to his own branch of the service, has been received with perfect calmness, the whole of Europe and America is extremely indignant with the verdict. Extreme indignation would however be far too mild a term to apply to the state of feeling in this country. Frantic exasperation is the condition of nine out of every ten of our fellow countrymen and countrywomen. Ten years ago the people who were hurling anathemas at Lord Salisbury for not allowing England to be officially represented at the great Paris Exhibition of that year are now threatening the same statesman with all sorts of pains and penalties unless he consents to withdraw Government aid to the exhibition to be held in the French capital next year. So excessive is the national indignation that a person who called attention to the poor figure cut by Dreyfus when questioned about his presence at the Mulhausen manœuvres, as described by Mr. Steevens, an English correspondent, twelve or fourteen days ago, would be torn to pieces or placed in the same category as those wicked generals whose execution on Tower Hill to-morrow all London would be glad to attend. It is impossible to take up any newspaper without finding it filled with indignant letters of protest, the writers of which are not entirely of the class of obscure persons who gratify their vanity and obtain a gratis advertisement by contributing to silly season correspondence in sensational newspapers.

The boycotting of the forthcoming Exhibition is the most popular of the numberless suggestions put forward by these correspondents for punishing France for the misdeeds of General Mercier, M. Cavaignac, and the rest. One gentleman, a member of the medical profession, who gives his address, writes advising his brother-doctors not to send patients to French health resorts as if sick persons were ordered to such places solely in order to increase the revenues of France. Here are some of the other manifestations of British feeling:—A "Committe to organise the national indignation; public meetings of protest and sympathy throughout the country; a demonstration in Hyde Park next Sunday; a national address of sympathy to "the heroic French soldier and martyr"—to be signed in the first place by several hundred of the foremost men of the century; a testimonial from the women of Britain to Madame Dreyfus, "the Mater Dolorosa of modern politics," "the embodiment of every womanly virtue."; an international testimonial to Madame Dreyfus, for the provision of a home for herself and children, and for Dreyfus if he escapes "the clutches of his enemies." A fund to assist in meeting the expenses of the defence, to be drawn from funds which would otherwise have been spent in France; an appeal signed by millions, addressed by the people of Great Britain to the people of France; that a public memorial be signed, and an influential deputation sent with it to the German Emperor and the King of Italy, praying them to publish the evidence they hold, proving the innocence of Dreyfus; let English people avoid France at the present time, and let all tourists in the country at the moment instantly withdraw; a boycott of those manufacturers and traders who refuse to boycott the Exhibition; a boycott of the Exhibition by the English people; a boycott of French stocks and French financial undertakings; eschew French wines and silks; a general boycott of French goods; "a 'League of Justice' of persons who will pledge themselves, until this great wrong has been righted, to boycott French soil, French goods, and every French man and woman who does not actively disassociate him—or her—self from the nation's crime." This last suggestion comes from an M.A. of Oxford. There are indications that the country is regaining its self-control under the influence of those who, though sympathisers with Dreyfus, have managed to keep their heads. Professor Ray Lankester strikes a truer note when, whilst sharing the feeling of horror with which the military despots of France are universally regarded in this country, he urges that Englishmen should at this moment extend the hand of friendship to the high-minded Frenchmen who have so far triumphed against the outrageous enemies of justice and fair play, rather than give utterance to an unreasoning condemnation of the great French nation. He adds:—"Now is the moment not to curse France but to express our warm sympathy with, and admiration for, that numerous body of French citizens who have so bravely fought against the murderous generals and the gutter Press of Paris. Surely to these men—the Picquarts, Freystatters, Beauvais, Gerons, Trarieux, Scheurer-Kestners, the writers and managers of the *Figaro*, the Academicians such as Anatole France, Gabriel Monod, and a host of others—surely to these the grief and pain of this moment must be greater than any feeling which can be excited in one who is not a Frenchman. Let us join, not to denounce France, but to tell those noble men who have risked life and liberty in resisting injustice that we honour them and rejoice in their success even though not yet complete." Contrast this view of the matter with the language of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who in his *Methodist* "Times" protests against "the first of English gentlemen" (the Prince of Wales) being allowed, as chairman of the British Committee, to associate with "liars, forgers, and assassins." Mr. Hugh Price Hughes has never had such an opportunity as this since the days of the Maiden Tribute orgies. Every right-minded and fair-minded person must hope that President Loubet will adopt the course that seems marked out for him and grant a pardon to the wretched man who even if he were guilty—and of this there is absolutely no judicial proof—has surely been punished sufficiently. With his release it might be hoped the British nation will resume its ordinary composure.

THE KAISER AND FRANCE.

I was talking a few days ago to a German friend, a gentleman especially well informed in matters of "la haute politique," who has just returned to England from a visit to his native country. Our conversation chiefly referred to the situation created in Prussia by the Kaiser' quarrel with the squirearchy over their temporarily successful opposition to the Canal Bill. My friend said he was astonished to find how extremely unpopular the Emperor had become in a short time with the upper classes and especially the military element. I said I could understand the German sovereign being in the bad books of the former owing to his refusal to accept the economic views of the agrarians, but what had happened to make him so much disliked by officers of the—I beg pardon—his army. The answer I received was that German military men were at present angry with their ruler on account of his recent attempts to effect a "rapprochement" with France. According to my informant it is not only amongst army officers that his flirtations with the enemy on the other side of the Rhine are resented, but the feeling is general in the ranks of the "classes" throughout the Fatherland. I asked what in Berlin it was supposed the Kaiser's game was. "Why," was the reply, "he is bent on going to the Paris Exhibition?" "And is that all?" "Oh, no," of course not. There are reasons behind the mere wish to be on speaking terms with a neighbour from whom he has been so long estranged. You English people ought not to be very anxious to see a *rapprochement* established between Germany and France, for its principal, indeed only, *raison d'etre* would be hostility to England."

OLLA PODRIDA.

To the list of names mentioned in connexion with the Governorship of Bombay has been added the name of the Marquis of Hertford, who is some twelve years the senior of Lord Sandhurst, and who from 1869 to 1880 had a seat in the House of Commons. For a short time Lord Hertford held the post of Comptroller of the Queen's Household, but this was nearly twenty years ago, and he is hardly known by the general public. He is married to a daughter of Viscount Bridport, so long connected with the Court, and is the father of the Earl of Yarmouth, who if we are to believe the American Press is being pressed by a well-known New York theatrical manager to adopt the stage as a profession.

The lady-writer of fashionable gossip in the oldest and best known of the Society papers says, referring to the Prince of Wales's visit to the Haymarket, when he passed through town the other day, that Mrs. Langtry has "lost her looks but her figure, which she shows you most generously, is very fine still." I saw Mrs. Langtry the other day and I thought she was looking very fatigued. And no wonder, for I am told that she is living at an hotel in Brighton whither she goes every night by train after the performance of "The Degenerates" is over, returning to town the next afternoon. As if this was not sufficiently fatiguing, she thinks nothing of rushing about the South Coast on Sundays in her motor vehicle, a sort of tricycle which is controlled from a seat behind by her youthful husband, Mr. de Bathe. Some friends of mine who are staying at Eastbourne tell me that the newly-married couple were conspicuous on the Grand Parade there on Sunday afternoon, they having come over in their "motor" from Brighton to take tea with some friends stopping in one of the hotels on the front. The vibrations of most of the motor cars one sees about must make a long journey in them a severe trial of their occupant's strength.

Lady Farran's Bombay friends will hear with deep regret that she is again thrown into mourning by the death of her only brother, Mr. St. Clair Simmons.

Dr. Reginald Farrar, son of the distinguished Dean of Canterbury, has thrown up a lucrative practice at Stamford, a town immortalised by Tennyson's poem "The Lord of Burleigh," in order to accept the position of plague doctor in India and is now on his way to Bombay with other medical men and nurses. A large number of persons assembled at Charing Cross Station on Wednesday to bid good speed to the party, who were heartily cheered as the trained started. The batch of nurses numbers 22.

In commercial and financial circles the man of the hour is distinctly Sir Christopher Furness, who seems to possess more than any one else the power of turning everything he touches into gold. In one coup alone he netted a profit of £60,000 by the sale of some steamers during the war between the United States and Spain. He started life, I believe, in a comparatively small way as provison dealer, but his money has been made largely though not entirely in ships. Not long ago he bought a considerable landed estate in Wiltshire, which I understand was not the least of his successful speculations. His latest and perhaps biggest transaction is the purchase of the Weardale Company's very large iron-works and collieries in the county of Durham. In this deal the Marquis of Londonderry is understood to be associated with Sir Christopher Furness, and it is stated that an amalgamation with the powerful Easington Coal Company is part of the scheme. In one respect Sir Christopher is different from many of our *nouveaux riches*. He does not make a vulgar and ostentatious display of his wealth. He is an ordinary looking, plump, good-natured little man, whom if you met him in a railway carriage you would take to be a commercial traveller, or, as the gentlemen who follow that occupation are I believe fond of styling themselves, an "ambassador of commerce." It is sometimes said that all the opulent men are on the Conservative side in politics. Well Sir Christopher Furness is a very ardent Liberal, and so is Sir J. T. Brunner, the millionaire Cheshire salt manufacturer, another self-made man.

The War Office notifications for September 12 include the following:—"Colonel Howard Kingscote, commanding 43rd Regimental District (the Oxfordshire L. I.), retires on half-pay." Colonel Kingscote is the husband of the lady whose remarkable financial affairs have lately attracted so much attention.

The holiday-makers are returning to town. Recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Birdwood. I am glad to say that the health of Mrs. Birdwood, which was not at all good before she went away, has been greatly benefited by the bracing air of Buxton.

The affairs of Major Alexander Dingwall Fordyce were before the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday. The debtor in the course of his examination said he had served in India, and had resorted to moneylenders owing to the exigencies of the public service, particularly to his having to pay his own travelling expenses. He considered that the rates of interest in India were higher than those in England, the usual rate being about 100 per cent. Since March last he had lost about £483 in racing.

Two old Bombay men, Mr. J. H. Hart (formerly Secretary of the Public Works and Irrigation Department) and Mr. G. W. Vidal (late Chief Secretary of the Political Department) are upholding the honour of the Western Presidency in the great lawn tennis tournament which is taking place at Eastbourne this week. In the second round of the Veterans' Singles yesterday Mr. Hart beat Mr. Vidal. In the Veterans' Doubles semi-final they played together, defeating Messrs. H. Harrison and R. H. Abbott.

Sir Theodore Hope, who seems to have given up to the Church what was meant for India, has intervened in a rather significant manner in the controversy that is raging over Lord Halifax's advice to Ritualistic laymen to stand by their priests. Sir William Harcourt, who, according to Sir Henry Howorth, is posing as a 19th century Luther, in his last letter to the *Times* exclaimed "The Church Union 'locuta est'." Sir T. C. Hope, who as everyone knows is a man of light and leading in sacerdotal circles and a Vice-President of the English Church Union to boot, challenges Sir W. Harcourt's exclamation. "The Union," says Sir Theodore, "cannot be bound except by decisions of its council (within their powers) or of its members in general meeting, and none such have been passed regarding either the Archbishops' decision or the support of those clergy who may disregard their diocesan's directions in the same sense. But the Bishop of Lincoln, leader of the band of thirty-four Bishops of the Anglican Communion on the roll of the Union, has called on his clergy to abstain from the ceremonial use of incense and lighted candles." This almost looks as if Sir Theodore might join the revolt that seems to be brewing against "the amiable but eccentric" President of the Church Union. In the meantime, it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the Pope has in preparation a letter in which he will refer, amongst other things, to the crisis in the Anglican Church, and that it is to be issued at an early date. The "Times" in its issue of yesterday tries to take comfort in the reflection that the outlook, notwithstanding the injudicious manifesto of Lord Halifax and the wild and wandering words of some of his supporters, is somewhat more encouraging. This opinion is based on the fact that the Bishops are directing, or requesting, those of their clergy who use incense and processional lights to discontinue them in pursuance of the Archbishop's decision, and that so far no contumacious refusal has been reported.

A new volume extending from Watson to Whewell of that monumental work the "Dictionary of Natural Biography" will appear in about ten days. The article on Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley, will be contributed by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and that on James Talboys Wheeler, somewhat grandiloquently styled by the *Athenæum* "the historian of India," by his son Mr. Stephen Wheeler. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke writes on the two Wentworths, who were Parliamentary leaders under Elizabeth, one of whom, as student, of the Tudor period will remember, once did a very bold thing. This was Paul Wentworth. Some years after her Imperious Majesty came to the throne her Faithful Commons resolved to petition her to marry—a request she met with the peremptory command to them "to discuss the matter no further." Thereupon the intrepid Paul moved to know whether Elizabeth's command was not against their liberties. The other Wentworth, whose Christian name was Peter, had the same jealous care for the privileges of Parliament and was committed to the Tower for submitting questions to the Speaker touching the liberties of the House. Sir Charles Dilke seems to have inherited some of the qualities as well as the name of these early champions of Parliamentary independence of the Crown.

In "Life and Books," Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish on the 18th a group of Essays by F. F. Weighton. They deal with such diverse subjects as the Nude in Modern Art, Originality, Men's Women and Women's Women, etc. In the Essays certain forms of art and literature are examined for the expression they give to ever-changing social ideals. In one the visualising faculty, or power of inward vision, is used as a test of the poet's or painter's genius, in another a comparison is made between the different standards of womanhood as shown by masculine and feminine novelists in the characters of heroines. Besides these essays there is a short study of Niccolo Machiavelli's Discorsi, and his position as the first practical writer on politics is discussed. In "A Literary Reformer" an attempt is made to estimate the wonderful work of Ephraim Gothold Lessing for German literature.

People who would like to read about Morocco from the resident's point of view will be attracted by a volume entitled "At the Sign of the Palm Tree," which the same publisher announces. It is said to be by Miss Madge Mortimer and is edited by R. W. R. L. N. J. "It contains, 'inter alia,' a charming anecdote of a 'Moor in hospital.' When I was getting better, a man used to come twice or thrice a day and tell me to get up and walk about. "What for?" said I; "is not sitting better than standing or standing better than walking; you know our proverb." Then he pointed to a clock. "Allah be merciful! You Christians seem to go by machinery."

Mr. Fisher Unwin will also publish in a day or two a novel by Mr. George Wemyss entitled "Over the Edge." The scene of the novel, which deals with modern social life, is laid in London and about the quiet back-waters of the Thames.

The works of M. Gustave Le Bon have obtained a considerable vogue, both in this country and in the United States. Treating as he does of popular psychology "The Crowd: a Study of the Popular Mind" and "The Psychology of Peoples" may be cited as well-known instances. The number of his readers is not affected by their conviction as to the truth of his point of view. On the 18th instant Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue a translation of M. Le Bon's latest work under the title of "The Psychology of Socialism." The book is of the nature of a skilful attack, not lacking, however, in bluntness. "Socialism, whose dream is to substitute itself for the ancient faiths, proposes but a very low ideal, to establish its appeals but to sentiments." Then under the heading of "The Disciples of Socialism" he speaks "of the doctrinaires who formulate, in poisonous publications, the theories their ingenious disciples at once begin to propagate. In reality they do little else than transform aspirations which they have not created into noisy invective." His contempt for the crowd is boundless. In less than a century the crowd have extended their suffrages to Marat, and Robespierre, to the Bourbons, to Napoleon, to the Republicans, to every chance adventurer as readily as to great men. The great moral malady of our times and one that seems incurable among Latins is want of will." Is not this pretty much what M. Edmond Demoulins maintains in his work "A quoi tient la superiorite des Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon race, he says, invades the world and why is it so powerful? "Elle a le maximum de force sociale." This social force is, he adds, a hundred times more powerful than all the armies and all the machinery of State "(les pouvoirs publics) Le grand peril le grand danger, le grand adversaire ne sont pas, comme nous le croyons de l' autre cote du Rhin; le militarisme (of the marvellous influence of which people in these isles were blissfully ignorant before the Dreyfus Tragedy) et le socialisme se chargent de nous débarasser de cet ennemi-la et cela ne trainera pas." In short what France has to fear is not Germany, but militarism and Socialism

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Watson, Lord of Appeal; Viscount Clifden; Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Cobbe; Judge Cosby of Travancore; Mr. Francis Peek, city merchant and philanthropist.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain L. M. Wibmer, R. N. R., with English mails of 15th September, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr A
Archer, Mrs, inft and Miss
Anderson, Mr R L
Adam, Miss
Bell, Mrs, child and 2 infants
Barton, 2nd Lieut
Barrett, 2nd Lieut
Couchman, Mrs
Couchman, Colonel
Cookson, 2nd Lieut
Comyn, 2nd Lieut
Chruickshank, Mr
Carey, Mr
Greaves, Mr
Harvey, Major
Kirby, Mr
Leggett, 2nd Lieut
Middlemas, Mr
Monie, Mrs
Middlemas, Mrs
Orr, Mr
Ord, Mr
Pitman, Mrs
Pearson, Mr
Seddon, Mr and Mrs
Shadi Lal, Mr
Thompson, 2nd Lieut
Wynne, Miss
Walker, 2nd Lieut

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr
Athim, Mrs S
Allen, Major and Miss
Anderson, Mrs
Adams, Dr
Blake, Mr
Brooke, Lt
Bearpark, Mr
Burness, Miss
Bell, Capt
Bickerton, Mr
Bradshaw, Miss
Boyd, Miss
Beach, Dr
Chamier, Lieut
Chase, Mr
Clarke, Mr
Cockshott, Mr
Coplestone, Mr
Cunningham, Major
Campbell, Mr
Cookson, Capt
Corbett, Miss
Crane, Miss
Costello, Dr
Cohen, Mr
Cowie, Mr
Dykes, Mr
Devon, Mr
Danks, Mr
Duff, Miss
Edie, Mr
Evans, Mr
Eden, Mr and Mrs
Frost, Mr
Fowle, Mr
Fleming, Lt
Foster, Capt
Farrar, Dr
Faulkner, Surgeon-Major
Gregory, Mr
Gannon, Mr
Groves, Rev
Green, Miss
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs
Goldingham, Lt
Goldney, Miss
Gray, Miss
Hodgkinson, Lieut
Hatch, Mr
Hardy, Mr
Hammond, Mr
Herliky, Mrs
Hewett, Mrs
Henderson, Mrs
Hartigan, Mrs
Herbert, Miss
Hodgson, Miss
Hunt, Dr
Isaacs, Mr
Jennings, Col, Mrs and infant
Kinsman, Lieut
King, Mr and Mrs
Kirkham, Miss
Land, Mr
Laughlin, Mrs
Low, Capt and Mrs
Morris, Mr and Mrs
[illegible]cLagan, Mr
Masters, Mr
Massey, Miss
MacIntosh, Miss
Marshall, Miss
Murry, Dr
Nurse, Capt and Mrs
O'Kinealy, Capt
Paget, Mr and Mrs
Paterson, Capt
Platts, Miss
Renny, Col, Mrs, Miss and child
Robertson, Mr
Reed, Mr
Rose, Mr
Roxburgh, Miss
Ralt, Miss
Ross, Miss
Steuart, Mr I W
Shipp, Mr
Shepheard, Mr
Shorter, Mr
Stevens, Col
Steer, Miss
Scott, Miss
Tuck, Mr
Thompson, Miss
Vanrenen, Capt
Walmsley, Mr
Wingate, Lt-Col and Mrs
West, Mr and Mrs
Williams, Mr
Whitcombe, Capt I M S
Warrack, Miss
Walsh, Dr

FROM BRINDISI.

Gray, Lieut
Moyland, Mr
Patrick, Dr
Stewart, Mr J

FROM PORT SAID—Turner, Mr

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—September 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W Young, IMS, B
Lieut L T Hay, 5th B Cav
Mr J C Carroll, B
Mr L J Clarke, B
Mr L G Wait, B
Mr A A P, Marriott, B
Mr J L Fagan, B
Mr S Butcher, B
Mr J G D Partridge, M Cov
Mr W H Lucas, Bo Cov
Capt J P Brewin, R E
Capt E Grey, ISC, Commt

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W H Neilson, IMS, B, 2 days' leave
Major H M Morris, IMS, B, 6 mo M C
Capt L A Forbes, B, 3 mo M C
Capt V Murray, R E, B, 3 mo furl
Capt P T A Spence, B, 7 days' extraordinary leave
Mr H Jowers, B Cov, privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo, subject to confirmation
Mr L Hare, B Cov, 3 days furl
Mr H H Risley, C I E, B Cov, 2 days' furl
Mr F C Henniker, B Cov, 2 mo furl
Mr D J A Campbell, B Cov, 3 weeks' furl
Mr W R Tucker, B, 12 mo furl
Mr J H William, B, 10 mo and 27 days' furl
Major C Adams, IMS, M, 3 mo M C
Mr A G Cardew, M Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr E W Legh, M Cov, 3 mo M C
Major R W S Lyons, IMS, Bo, 1 days' extraordinary leave
Miss A M Benson, Bo, 2 mo M C
Lieut-Col F G Vivian, 7 days
Lieut-Col C Hogge, 7 days
Lieut-Col A W T Redcliffe, 3 mo
Major R Baillie, 7 days
Major M E Carthew Yorstoun, 2 mo
Major R Williams, 1 mo
Capt A S Begbie, 6 mo
Capt Bhola Nauth, IMS, 2 mo
Capt E F Marriott, 3 mo
Lieut T I Drever, 2 mo
Assistant Engineer W Madge, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col F F Pery, IMS, B
Capt R B Berkeley, B
Capt P T A Spence, B
Capt A H Nott, IMS, B
Lieut A J O'Brien, B
Lieut A C Elliott B
Mr L F Morehead, B Cov
Mr H G Warburton, B Cov
Mr D J A Campbell, B Cov
Mr J H Bernard, B Cov
Mr W O Clark, B Cov
Mr D Norton, CSI, B Cov
Mr R W Egerton, B
Mr J McCann, B
Mr H S Tozer, B
Mr H Calthrop, B
Mr C G S Wood, B
Mr F W Schonemann, B
Mr E O Wilsey, B
Mr J A McKee, B
Mr A Dawick, B
Mr A E T Sarfas, B
Mr W E Gordon Leith, B
Mr C W Sowerby Coo, B
Mr H E C Paget, B
Mr J S L Long, B
Mr H T Keeling, M
Mr H G Young, M
Major H Herbert, I M S, Bo
Major G B O'Donnel, Bo
Mr H G Palliser, Bo
Mr W A Heyland, Bo
Mr H S R Kembell, Bo
Mr J Walsh, Bo
Brig-Gen St J F Michell
Lieut-Col T Digby
Lieut-Col R R N Sturt
Major N S Ogilvie
Major R Baillie
Capt W S P Ricketts
Capt P Dee
Capt E Eardley-Wilmot
Capt J O Mennie
Lieut G H Boileau
Lieut A Hamilton
Lieut F H Elderton
Lieut C L Storr
Lieut E E Barwell
Lieut W O Grant
Lieut G D Reees
Lieut W A Gib
Second Lieut J E Horne

DARING GOLD ROBBERY IN AUSTRALIA.

A DARING robbery was perpetrated in Ballarat East at an early hour this morning (Sept. 11), the scene of the raid being the Yon Hing Company's battery, a property which, with the adjoining mine, is held by Chinese shareholders, most of whom live in Melbourne. As near as can be ascertained, the plunderers got to work shortly after midnight, and their plans were carried into effect smartly and noiselessly Although a Chinese caretaker named Ah Lim had to be encountered, he was secured so suddenly as to be incapable of resistance, but was not subjected to any wanton violence. This man slept alone in the engine-house, and while two of his compatriots, Ah Fook and Ah Fung, slept in a hut within call, he was evidently too much under the influence of fear to attempt to raise the alarm. At the same time, he is unable to give information of any value to Detectives Wardley and Montague, for he neither saw the nocturnal visitors nor heard their voices, and he is in doubt as to how many were in the gang. The only point on which he is clear is in regard to the time, as he had not long gone to bed. The battery door had a fastening of the flimsiest description, and he did not hear the men enter, and was taken quite by surprise when strong hands were laid upon him. In a moment he was turned over, and his wrists tied behind his back. A bandage was then tied round his eyes, and finally he was gagged and lashed to a post. He was thus uncomfortably situated throughout the night, until one of his mates chanced to enter the battery-house. It was then seen that five copper-plates, which retain a large percentage of the gold from the quartz in association with quicksilver, had been carried away. Fortunately the plates had been cleaned only a few hours before crushing was suspended on Saturday night, otherwise the company's loss would have been considerable.—*Melbourne Age.*

POONA EXTRA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

THE second day of the extra races took place to-day, when there was a good attendance. The first event was a private sweepstakes, and resulted in a dead heat between Brat and Afus, and in the run off the former won with ease. Kapurthala is a very useful horse, and to-day he added to his laurels by winning the Selling Race, and later on he galloped off with the New Stand Plate, Squire on both occasions being second. Evensong was deemed a good thing for the Farewell Stakes, and he never caused backers to doubt the safety of their investments. Nancy won the Pony Plate, and the plunge on Ayrdale for the Final Plate came off. Aristocrat won the Medium Stakes in the style of a good pony, while in the Dealers' Pate Secunder gained an easy win. Details:—

Private Sweep Stakes.—Rs. 100 each. 13-3 to carry 10-7. W. I. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Mr Bland's b a h Brat 9st 9lbs......Owner 1
Mr Baldrey's g a h Afus 10st 7lbs......Owner 2
Mr Howard's g a h Novelty 10st 4lbs......Johnson 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Afus, 6 to 4 against Brat, 3 to 1 against Novelty.

Dead Heat between Afus and Brat. Three lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

The race was run off again at the end and was won by Brat by 2 1-2 lengths. No time taken.

Selling Race.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For A. and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st., 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. W. I.—Allowances—Maidens 5 lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's b a h Kaparthala, 8st 1lbs. Noor Mahomed 1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire 7st 12lbs......Gibbs 2
Mr A Sattar's g a g Lucifer, 8st 1lbs......Robinson 3
Mr Gordon's ch a h Nadob 7st 3lbs......Native 0
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a h Sachim 7st 6lbs......Jakoo 0
Mr S A W's b a h Gift 6st 8lbs......Native 0

Betting: Evens on Lucifer, 3 to 1 against Kaparthalla, 4 to 1 against Nabob, 6 to 1 against the rest.

Won by 2 lengths. A length and a half between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 24 1-4 secs.

Farewell Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For A. and C. B. Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's br c b m Evensong 9st 12lbs Ebrahim 1
Mr Flower's bl a h President 7st 9lbs......Heeroo 2
Mr S A W's ch a c Golden Bridge 6st......Native 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Evensong, 2 to 1 against President, 10 to 1 against the rest.

Won by a length. Golden Bridge was never in the race. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

Pony Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Ponies 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr J B's b aus m Nancy, 8st 11lbs......Greenhalgh 1
Mr Lyndon's b aus m Waress, 9st......Ebrahim 2
Major Gough's ch aus m, The Fawn, 7st 9lbs...Robinson 3
Mr Mill's br aus m Peggy, 9st 3lbs......Gibbs 0
Mr Dunbar's br aus g Primus, 7st 5lbs......Nama 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Waress, Nancy and Fawn, 10 to 1 against the rest.

Won by a neck. Five lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 23secs.

The Final Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's br c h Ayrdale, 9st 4lbs ......Ebrahinm 1
Mr W A Cochrane's b e m Rags, 8st 7lbs ......Robinson 2
Mr Townsend's b aus g Spark, 7st 11lbs ......Southall 3
Mr. J B's b aus g Marwari 9st 1lbs ......Greenhalgh 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Ayrdale, 3 to 1 against Spark, 4 to 1 against Rags, 6 to 1 against Marwari.

Won by two lengths. Two and a half lengths second and third. Time—1 min. 47 1-2 secs.

The Medium Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For A. and C. B. Ponies, 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b a h Aristocrat, 8st ......Gibbs 1
Mr S A W's b a h Rejected, 7st 4lbs ......Taylor 2
Mr Sutherland and H Jamsetjee's ch a h Chester, 8st 6lbs......Southall 3
Mr Rustomjee Ardeshir's b a h Nobleman, 9st 4lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 9st 2lbs......Greenhalgh 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a h Pretender, 8st 11lbs ......Soda 0
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 8st 10lbs Ebrahim 0
Mr Gordon's ch a h Nabob, 8st 7lbs ......Native 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Orphan, 8st 6lbs......Robinson 0
Mr Flower's b a h Driver, 8st 1lbs ......Heeroo 0
Mr Baldrey's g a h Jackdaw, 7st 13lbs ......Kunai 0

Betting: 4 to 1 against Pretender, 8 to 1 against Nobleman, 6 to 1 against Chester and Aristocrat, 10 to 1 against the rest.

Won by half a length. The same distance between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min 11 secs.

The New Stand Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For A. & C. B. Ponies, 14 hands and under. Weight—Handicap. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Mr Farmer's b a h Kapurthala 8st 7lbs..Noor Mahomed 1
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire, 8st 6lbs ......Gibbs 2
H H Aga Khan's b a h Helios, 8st 12lbs......Ebrahim 3
Mr Flower's b a p Muswood, 9st 3lbs ......Heeroo 0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Phelwan 9st C B Mahomed 0
Mr A R Amer's ch a h Defender, 8st 8lbs ......Soda 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Defender, 3 to 1 against Phelwan, 4 to 1 against Muswood, Helios, 6 to 1 against the rest.

Won by a length. Three-quarters of a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—3 mins. 2 secs.

Dealers' Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100 and 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab horses which have not won race value Rs. 50. Ponies allowed 7lbs. Landing allowance as in programme. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr S A W's b a c Secunder, 7st 2lbs, ...O'Neill 1
Mr Mahomed Haji Ebrahim's bl a h Sherwood 8st 11lbs, ...Heeroo 2
Ali bin Amer's g a h Councillor, 8st 4lbs, ...Soda 3
Mr Farmer's b a c Regal, 8 st 7lbs, ...Robinson 0
Mr Farme's g a h Merrily. 9st 3lbe, ...Nama 0
Mr Khailan Dakil's g a h Doorbia, 7st 11lbs......Native 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Shanghai, 8st 11lbs, Oomer 0
Mr Abdool Wahab Khusram's g a h Pilot, 7st 11lbs, Noor Mahmed 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Patna, 8st 4 lbs, ...Greenhalg 0
H H Aga Khan's c a h Shotsilk, 8st 4lbs, ...Ebrahim 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Regal, 3 to 1 against Shotsilk, 4 to 1 against Sherwood, 5 to 1 against Merrily, Shanghai and Secunder, longodds the rest.

Won by 2 lengths. A length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 25 1-4 secs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

APPLICATION FOR SALE CERTIFICATES.

VINAYAK NARAYAN AND DATTATRAYA KRISHNA DATAR.

THIS was a reference from Mr. Govind Vasudeo Kanitkar, subordinate judge of Alibag, under section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. B. N. Bhajikar, *amicus curioe* appeared in support of the reference. Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar, *amicus curioe*, represented the petitioners.

The facts of the case are as follows:—The applicants, the heirs (son in one case and grandson in the other) of the purchasers who died after the sale, applied for sale certificates under Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The sales in both cases had been formally confirmed and become absolute under Section 314 of the Code. The question raised by the Subordinate Judge was:—Whether the heirs or legal representatives have a right to apply for and obtain a sale certificate under Section 316 or, in other words, whether under the said section a Court is under an obligation to grant a sale certificate to any one who asks for it. The Subordinate Judge's opinion was that the words of the said section do not include the heirs or legal representatives of the purchasers.

The Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the Court said: The question submitted for our opinion is whether when a sale in execution has become absolute the Court can, under Section 316 of the Civil Procedure Code, grant the certificate prescribed therein to the representatives of a deceased purchaser. The section indicates the required contents of the certificate whose precise form is given in the 4th Schedule to the Act. It was urged in argument that the provision dictating that the title to the property shall vest in the purchaser from the date of the certificate and not before, is inconsistent with a grant of the certificate after the purchaser's death. This however overlooks the earlier provision by which the certificate shall bear the date of the confirmation. Here apparently at the confirmation the purchaser was alive, so that there would be no incongruity in declaring that from that date the title to the property should vest in him for he it is in whom it would have vested. Apart from this the section itself creates no difficulty, it is, so far as we can see, callous as to whether the purchaser is alive or dead; it wants him neither as applicant nor recipient. But we have been invited to read and be guided by the marginal note, for no other purpose that we can see than to create the difficulty which otherwise would not exist. The Subordinate Judge apparently has yielded to this invitation, but we would decline to follow him, not merely because it seems to us unprofitable in interpreting this Code to raise a needless difficulty, but also because the law as expounded forbids us to rely on the suggestive exposition of a marginal note. Reading then the section in its strictest sense, we find in it nothing to forbid or to prevent the grant of a certificate under the circumstances of this case, and we would answer accordingly the question propounded in the reference.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of all Municipal matters none, I think, can more deserve the appointment of a careful committee for its close consideration than the subject of water supply by the Municipal Corporation to the out-lying districts. For a long time past this subject has seemed to me both unjustifiable and wrong in principle. A sufficient and good water supply is the main factor in the commercial advancement and general healthfulness of a city. The Bombay Municipal Corporation, alive to the fact, sanctioned and spent crores of rupees for the water supply to the city. If the Corporation are sure of the sufficient supply to the city for such emergencies as prudence and foresight should suggest, the over-supply in their lakes may well be disposed of to the needy or to any body who may be willing to pay for it; and such disposal might not be reasonably characterized as infringing the Corporation's principal duty of supplying the city of Bombay with water under all possibly difficult circumstances. To my mind it is not right in principle to habitually supply water even to the suburbs of Bombay. The Municipal Commissioner, however, seems to think otherwise, as he is represented to have said at the last meeting of the Corporation.

The tax-payers of the city on whose shoulders the brunt of paying the water taxes falls, and who have borne the expenses to the extent of crores, for the sake of the city, would be thankful to know the Commissioner's reasons justifying the statement that "on principle" water may be supplied at some charges to the suburbs of Bombay. "On principle" the city's full supply of water should be carefully and prudently kept up under all possible circumstances. But that this has so far not been the case can well be seen from the protracted and frequent cry against short and restricted supply of water in the various parts of the city. Besides, the Commissioner himself has expressed his fear, I think, in one of his reports to the Corporation, that unless the water meter system is introduced at some near future day the water supply would be too short for the city. Under this and various other circumstances I think that to supply any amount of water beyond the proper limits of the city is, to say the least, unjustifiable. As a public body representing a large city the Corporation may find it necessary to help, in time of real necessity, any out-lying district with a supply of water. But it is not only unjustifiable so far as the present is concerned, but is fraught with a large and certain risk to the future interests of the city, to supply continuously and from year to year any suburban place or any place outside the strict limits of the city, whatever the terms and conditions may be of the contract between the Corporation and any other body. The fact of a continuous supply from year to year and for several years to any suburban or other place would in the long run be made by the interested to wear the appearance of something like a long and undisturbed practice, and might some day be attempted to be construed into the semblance of a right on the water supply by the Bombay Corporation. If the Corporation constantly supplied water the district would remain dependent on the Corporation, and would any day resent the Corporation's refusal to supply water, naturally saying that the Corporation could not mean withhold the supply and keep it thirsty and without water. Irresponsible persons would show all warm sympathy for the aggrieved party. I may warn the Corporation that the day may not be far when they will have to withstand perhaps a formidable array of interested and powerful parties, who will endeavour to enforce a water supply by the Corporation. Bandora having long and continuously enjoyed the Bombay water supply feels secure of it for all time to come.

Bandora is said to have extended its "frontiers" to beyond Santa Cruz. Landed proprietors of Santa Cruz and Andheri already talk openly of the security of their water supply from the Bombay main. Higher prices are asked for the land there because of the certain supply of water from the pipes. The Corporation could, I think, disabuse misguided minds by refusing, as a practical step, to supply water at reasonable intervals. Such a step would show the necessity of a local supply and make them depend upon themselves. I trust that the Committee appointed by the Corporation at its last meeting will look carefully at the subject from all points, especially in regard to the future risks to the city's interests. If Thana stands really in need of a water supply from elsewhere, if for nothing else but for humanity's sake, it is our duty to supply it. If it be possible, the water supplied to Bandora may be diverted from it to Thana, for here is a case of necessity. I may add, Sir, that Bombay having incurred large risks and larger debts for its water supply is entitled to it not only in an unrestricted amount but to a certitude of its security for at least a very long future to come.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

SHORT REELED YARNS.

DISCUSSION AT GLASGOW.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 11 some conversation took place regarding short reeled yarns for India, Mr. H. Dick, East India merchant, pointed out that Switzerland and Germany were under no restriction, and he was understood to say that to impose any restriction on the Scottish dyers would simply give the trade to Continental countries. He was hopeful that some arrangement would be arrived at which would be satisfactory both to the Manchester and to the Scottish dyers. Mr. Henry Brock, United Turkey Red Company, Limited, said that judging from the speeches at the last meeting, a wrong impression had been made. It seemed to be thought that short reeled yarns must necessarily be short measure. His firm had dealt in short yarns for over thirty years, and he was not aware that they or any Scottish dyer had ever given short measure. It was a very complicated matter, and he agreed that it was not in a very satisfactory position. He saw that Mr. Spens suggested it should be referred to the directors or a committee. He was sure Glasgow spinners, dyers, and shippers would be only too glad to co-operate in doing their best to clear away misconceptions, but it was for consideration whether it would be wise in the present position to go into the matter. The present position was that not very long ago there was a dispute between Glasgow and Manchester as to making up bundles of shortened yarns for India. The Manchester Chamber did not communicate with Glasgow or any of the Scottish dyers, and did nothing to clear up the misunderstanding, but preferred to bring a criminal charge against one of those dyers. Sheriff Boyd held that the Manchester Chamber had no right to prosecute, and that body, he understood, were not to appear. It now remained for some individual in Manchester to bring a case against a Glasgow dyer. He did not know that it would be good to have the thing threshed out in this Chamber pending that case. They felt their position was so good that they would be glad to give information to clear up their misunderstanding, but it seemed anomalous that they should give explanations to a body, one of whose members was solicitor for their opponents. The president pointed out that there was no case pending, and that the directors, if they thought fit, were at perfect liberty to go into the matter. No motion was made, and the president said that the matter lay in abeyance in the meantime.

THE NYASSALAND EXPEDITION.

AN expedition has been organised by the Nyassa Company for the examination and development of its territories, which comprise some 100,000 square miles, or nearly twice the size of England.

The company is working under a charter obtained from the Portuguese Government, and the present expedition, which will be under the direction of Major Spilsbury, has cost for its equipment between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* It will consist of about 1,000 English, Portuguese, and natives. A steamer has been chartered to convey the European staff and stores to Pemba Bay, on the east coast of the northern province of Mozambique; and among other appurtenances of the expedition there are a steam yacht and a launch. In the latter, on Saturday afternoon, the chairman of the Nyassa Company (Mr. John Seear, Major Spilsbury, the Duke de Frias, Mr. Rowsell (of the firm of Messrs. Lewis and Marks), Mr. A. Goddard and others travelled to Greenwich, where, at the Ship Hotel, a lunch was given in honour of Major Spilsbury. Mr. John Seear, who presided, spoke of the liberal character of the charter, which the Portuguese Government had granted, and of aid rendered by them to the company in every way. The mission of Major Spilsbury would be to connect Pemba by telegraph with the line Mr. Rhodes was making, and ultimately by railway to Fort Johnston, as well as to open out the territory to the trade of the world. The population was about 2,000,000, and among the products were indiarubber, coffee, ivory, cotton, and sugar; and there was also known to be great mineral wealth. Pemba, Mr. Seear added, is the finest port on the African continent, four times the area of Plymouth Sound, and affording safe anchorage for the largest vessels. Major Spilsbury subsequently expressed his confidence in the success of the enterprise, and drew attention to the coal and iron deposits known to exist near Pemba.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ENGLAND AND THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

LORD CURZON'S FRONTIER POLICY.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent writing to Prince Ouchtomsky's paper from Lahore undertakes to criticise the policy and alleged project of Lord Curzon for strengthening the defences of India in the direction of Afghanistan by new fortifications at Lundi Kotal, a railway between Fort Jamrud and Peshawur, &c., and against Russia by establishing a small native army in Chitral, fortifying all adjacent heights and passes, and by the adoption of other measures. Therefore, Chitral is to be regarded as a point of defence against Russia, and so forth. What an outcry, says this writer, would Anglo-Indian politicians make if Russia bethought herself to take similar measures of precaution on the other side of the Hindoo Koosh. She would at once be accused of provocation unfriendly action.

Now this is a good illustration of the worth of criticism in the Russian Press, and of the way in which distorted views of nearly everything are disseminated among Russian readers, often to the great delight of the officials because it helps to keep dark the real truth which they wish to hide, and sometimes assists them in carrying out their cryptic policy. It cannot be too often repeated that the Russian Press is absolutely gaged as to about nine-tenths of everything that goes on in its own country, so that even when the authorities are not successful in screening the facts the remarks in Russian newspapers are made with the most careful consideration of what their editors may be allowed to say and what they may not. For this purpose it is often necessary to consult beforehand a whole mass of so-called confidential circulars sent out at different times by the Committee of Censors. Hence we never have all that could be stated on a vast number of questions, and hardly ever the genuine opinions and sentiments of the writers. The consequence is that the Russian Press is perforce full of falsity and deception, and another result is seen in the personal polemics and attacks which continually disfigure it. We could not exist, said an editor to me on one occasion, if we did not attack somebody, even England, for the paper would otherwise be too uninteresting for the Russian public. I am afraid also that this long compulsory training in misleading themselves and their readers has in some cases become a permanent habit, which shows itself even when there is no necessity for it, as, for instance, in regard to the trial of Dreyfus at Rennes. Few organs of the Press, said the Son of the Fatherland the day before yesterday, have systematically distorted the reports that trial like the Novoe Vremya.

In this state of things, I suppose, the Indian correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* must be excused for not knowing what the Russian Government is doing on its side of the Indian frontier, or at least for not writing about it, for the paper that published it would be punished and perhaps suppressed. It is no secret, however, that the Russian military authorities are doing exactly what he says would, if it were done, cause Anglo-Indian politicians to cry out against Russia. For some time past, as a matter of fact, the Russian Government has been constructing several very strong fortresses, with very heavy armament, at two or three points of the Afghan frontier over against the north-west of India. The fact that these fortresses are not exactly on the other side of the Hindoo Koosh over against Chitral makes no difference in the matter, as there are no British fortifications over against the fortresses which Russia is building on her side, and these latter can hardly be justified as measures of precaution against Afghanistan after the experience at the battle of the Kushk, when, as the Russians boast, a mere handful of soldiers were sufficient to rout the troops of the Ameer. The informant of the *Viedomosti* may rest assured that the fortification of the frontiers which is going on where considered necessary on the part of both India and Russia is a mutual process that has not been affected at all by the Conference at the Hague.

"FRESH ENGLISH INTRIGUES."

The same correspondent, in a communication dated Sept. 13, says:—The well-known signature of a rabid Anglophobe named Valentine Gorloff appears to-day at the foot of another highly sensational anti-English article in the *Novoe Vremya*, headed "Fresh English Intrigues," in which is given an extract from an English letter to the Sherif of Mecca, a descendant of Mahomed offering to appoint a new Khalif in the person of one of four impoverished Mahomedan Princes of Arabia, to establish the independence of Mecca and Medina and the surrounding country, and to defend the realisation of this plan against any opposition on the part of Turkey or any other Power. The greater part of the profits of the new Khalifate are to go to the Sherif of Mecca in return for his support of the arrangement. Thus, it is said, England is intriguing "to round off her acquistion in Egypt by the annexation of Arabia, Palestine, and the Dardanelles. She wishes to create another Mahomedan Pope of her own in opposition to the one at Constantinople. England would then add to the title of Empress of India that of protector of the Mahomedan world, and future holy wars would depend upon her action. When all this is realised we Russians may expect a repetition of such Mahomedan insurrections as that at Andijan. Needless to say this theme, nonsense though it is, gives ample scope for a violent attack upon England and English policy.

NEW RUSSIAN TOWN NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

THE Russian journal *Rossia* publishes a description of the site of the new town of Dalny which the Russians intend building in the Far East. The town will take place of the small native villages which now partly surround the bay of Ta-lien-wan, some twenty miles from Port Arthur. Each of these villages consists of a dirty narrow street of badly built stone houses, furnished generally with a straw roof, and in these wretched houses the Russian troops are at present quartered. Among the larger buildings are two Buddhist temples, one of which is used as a military hospital and the other as a place of meeting for the soldiers. Commanding the bay, but now in ruins, are the fortifications constructed by the Prussian colonel, von Hannoke. They consist of four forts, which in the time of the Chino-Japanese war were armed with Krupp guns, but the Japanese after the capture of the forts took the guns away with them. The heavy bombardment damaged the outer walls of the forts and destroyed the stone-built barracks. The communication between the forts was by a paved way, which is now falling into ruin past repair. Ta-lien-wan is connected with Port Arthur by telephone and telegraph, and the post runs twice a week. The bay remains free from ice all the year round, and is almost closed in by the mainland and some islands. So far, therefore, it makes a satisfactory harbour, but the question arises whether it will not be necessary here, as at Port Arthur, to deepen the harbour on account of the large draught of some of the vessels. At present, at Port Arthur the larger ships have to stand out more than a mile from the town. When Dalny is built Port Arthur will continue to be the administrative centre, but in commercial and industrial affairs Dalny will take the leading part. The majority of the wretched Chinese houses mentioned above were abandoned by the inhabitants at the time of the Japanese occupation.

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THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

THE BRITISH DEMANDS.

(From the *Times*, Sept. 15).

The reply of Great Britain to the Transvaal Government was read on Tuesday in both Volksraads. It is regarded virtually as an ultimatum. It proposes :—

(1) A five years' franchise.
(2) A quarter representation in the Volksraad for the goldfields.
(3) Equality of the Dutch and English languages in the Volksraad.
(4) Equality of the old and the new burghers in regard to Presidental and other elections.

If these conditions are accepted a conference between the two Governments shall follow for the purpose of drafting the necessary measures in order to avoid any unnecessary conditions being introduced by the Transvaal Government or the possibility of any new Bills being made law calculated to defeat the end in view.

The despatch goes on to say that the present state of affairs in South Africa cannot be prolonged, and a definite acceptance of the proposal is demanded within 48 hours, otherwise her Majesty's Government will at once take the whole situation under reconsideration and act so as to bring about a settlement.

The British Agent has conveyed the willingness of her Majesty's Government to extend the time for the Transvaal Government to answer Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, as the chief desire of her Majesty's Government is only for reasonable promptness in order to end the tension.

The reply to the despatch had not been submitted to the approval of the Raads on Wednesday. The nature of the reply will be largely dependent upon the attitude of the Orange Free State, which has been consulted.

The Legation of the South African Republic in Brussels has received from Pretoria the text of Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch presented by Mr. Conyngham Greene to the Transvaal Government. It is as follows :—

"I have the honour to state to you in reply to your Note of the 2nd that her Majesty's Government understands that Note to mean that the proposals which the Government of the Republic made in their Note of August 19 are now withdrawn, because the reply of her Majesty's Government contained in my Note of August 30 with regard to future intervention and suzerainty is not acceptable.

"Her Majesty's Government have absolutely repudiated the view of the political "status" of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal Government in the Note addressed to me on April 18, 1898, and also in their Note of May 9, in which they claim the "status" of a sovereign International State. Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, unable to consider any proposal made conditionally on their acceptance of this view. On this ground her Majesty's Government have been compelled to regard the last proposal of the Government of the Republic as unacceptable in the form in which it was presented.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot now consent to go back to the proposals for which those in the Note of the Government of the Republic of August 19 are intended as a substitute, especially as they are satisfied that Law No. 3 of 1899, in which these proposals were finally embodied, is insufficient to secure the immediate and substantial representation which her Majesty's Government has always had in view and which they gather from the reply of the Government of the South Africa Republic the latter admit to be reasonable. Moreover, the presentation of the proposals of the Note of August 19 indicate that the Government of the South African Republic have themselves recognized that their previous offer might with advantage to enlarged, and that the independance of the South African Republic would thereby in no way be impaired.

"Her Majesty's Government are still prepared to accept the offers made in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of the Note of August 19, taken by themselves, provided that the inquiry which her Majesty's Government have proposed, whether joint, as her Majesty's Government originally suggested, or unilateral, shows, that the new scheme of representation will not be encumbered by conditions which will nullify the intention to give substantial immediate representation to the Uitlanders. In this connexion her Majesty's Government assume that, as stated by the British Agent, the new members of the Volksraad will be permitted to use their own language.

"Acceptance of these terms by the Government of the South African Republic would at once remove tension between the two Governments, and would in all probability render unnecessary any further intervention by her Majesty's Government to secure redress for grievances which the Uitlanders themselves would be able to bring to the notice of the Executive Council and the Volksraad.

"Her Majesty's Government are increasingly impressed with the danger of further delay in relieving the strain which has already caused so much injury to the interests of South Africa, and they earnestly press for an immediate and definite reply to this present proposal. If it is acceded to they will be ready to make immediate arrangements for a further conference between the President and the High Commissioner to settle all details of the proposed tribunal of arbitration and the questions referred to in my Note of August 30, which are neither Uitlander grievances nor questions of the interpretation of the Convention, but which might be readily settled by friendly communication between the representatives of the two Governments. If, however, as they most anxiously hope will not be the case, the reply of the Government of the South African Republic should be negative or inconclusive, I am to state that her Majesty's Government must reserve to themselves the right to reconsider the situation *de novo* and to formulate their own proposals for final settlement."

It is stated in Afrikander circles that the Transvaal Government will accept the conditions laid down in the latest Imperial despatch, leaving the suzerainty question on the basis of the Convention of 1884.

The Raad on September 8 unanimously passsed the following resolution :—

"The Volksraad, having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two Governments, that the concentration of troops in great numbers near the borders has a detrimental and restless effect on the inhabitants of the State, and considering that the Transvaal lives in peace and friendship with all nations and desires to live in such friendship and peace regrets the fact of the concentration, and expresses the Volksraads opinion that in case of eventualities which might lead to enmity between the two countries or war, the cause would not lie with the republic. As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa Bay, the Raad trusts that the Government will act according to circumstances. The Raad further resolves to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border until the Government supply further information although the information hitherto obtained is unsatisfactory, the Raad, with a view to the results which may be derived from the negotiations which are pending, limits itself to the declaration that it will maintain the rights and independence of the Republic."

The Transvaal Government have informed Mr. Conyngham Greene that by their last despatch they distinctly intend to accept the British invitation for the appointment of a Joint Commission to inquire into the new franchise law. The mistaken interpretation placed upon their despatch arose through the somewhat vague language employed and the confusion of ideas between the joint commission and the proposed conference.

The Government has received a communication from the Imperial Government requesting to be informed of the reason of Mr. Pakeman's arrest. The matter has been referred to the State Attorney for an explanation before an answer is sent.

Bills are to be introduced in the Volksraad immediately providing for the confiscation of the property and rights of persons resident in the State or abroad who are guilty of any of the following offences :—High treason, inciting to *lese-majeste*, and encouraging or conniving at the encouraging of foreign Powers in hostilities against the Republic.

The Government officials have asked the managers of mines to furnish them with an account of the quantity of food-stuffs which have been stored. The miners have been offered a bonus of £25 each to remain at their posts until ordered to leave.

A Bill has been drafted providing for the compulsory working of the mines in time of peace and the confiscation of rights on the failure to do so. If martial law be proclaimed, the Government will work the mines itself and use the profits derived therefrom for its own purposes. When, however, martial law is suspended, it is proposed to reinstate the owners and reimburse them the profits after deducting the taxes, licensing fees, &c.

The Uitlanders of Boksburg have laid before a meeting of burghers a request that they should remain neutral in the event of war. The burghers stated that they could not sympathize with the petitioners. British subjects, they said, should not be allowed to sit in laagers doing nothing while burghers were shedding their blood in defence of their country. Those who refused to fight for the country would be regarded as enemies. The request was refused.

At a meeting of "employes" in the De Beers mines it was resolved to form a field ambulance to accompany the Kimberley Regiment in the event of hostilities. Most of those present handed in their names as volunteers.

It is reported that six quick-firing guns have arrived at Volksraad from Pretoria. The Upper Tugela district is excited by a report of a rising on the Basuto border, and the farmers are approaching the Natal Government with a view to obtaining protection.

Travellers from the Orange Free State confirm the reports that there is a division of opinion among the burghers of the State. Many of them bitterly oppose President Steyn and object to war, and several families have trekked to Albert in order to avoid service. It is rumoured that a division also exists among the Executive Council on the Transvaal question.

The Zulu Chief Dinizulu's secretary denies the statement that the Boers have attempted to sound the chief regarding his intentions in the event of war, and states that Dinizulu has refused to see Boers.

The Irishmen on the Rand and at Pretoria have formed a corps, and offer their services to the Transvaal Government. A new factor in the situation, not hitherto efficiently emphasized is the position of Natal. Formerly Natal was on terms of close business friendship with Pretoria, and profited accordingly from the Transvaal carrying trade. Her decisive stand by the side of the Imperial Government and the Uitlanders is causing better resentment on the part of the Boer sellers, and any settlement involving the continuance of the Pretoria *regime* means practical ruin to the Natal import trade, on which the finances of the colony are largely dependent. A vindictive policy is almost inevitable, entailing Customs examination of all goods and their virtual boycotting. The detention of selling stock by the Netherlands Railway would compel merchants, in order to avoid worry and delay, to import *via* Delagoa Bay and the Cape. Knowing this, the Uitlanders appreciate all the more Natal's action.

Our Johannesburg Correspondent says that from all sides come reports of war preparations. The fort has been strengthened by sandbag ramparts, and positions commanding the approaches to the town are being quietly prepared with field guns and rifles.

The critical position of the Transvaal question is discussed by the French newspapers. M. Malfrey, the retired diplomatist, compares Mr. Rhodes and the chronic deficits of the Chartered Company with Garibaldi when disavowed by the Italian Government, and he speaks of Lord Salisbury as being persistently incited to a more vigorous policy. He holds that the Convention of 1884 deprives the Transvaal of its international independence, and places it in the position formerly occupied by Egypt towards the Porte he believes, therefore, that, deprived of German support Mr. Kruger will be forced to bow the neck to the ultimatum. "The lamb disturbs the drink of the wolf. Behold the whole history of colonies and protectorates for the last 20 years."

The English Note to the Government at Pretoria as regarded throughout Germany as being of the nature of an ultimatum. The criticisms, however, which different German newspapers make upon it very greatly in character. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* ends it evident that the moderating influence of Lord Salisbury has been the decisive factor in framing the English proposals, which are designed to render a retreat less difficult for the Boer Chauvinists. The organ of South German liberalism finds it almost impossible to believe that President Kruger will hesitate unreservedly to accept the English terms, and states that unless he accepts them it will be impossible to cherish the definite hope that war will be averted.

The Transvaal crisis is now more widely discussed in America than any foreign question. It is given great prominence in the Press, where the responsible journals concur in hoping that both sides may still seek a pacific settlement.

The New York *Times* criticizes the conservatism of the Boers as "obsoletism." It foresees that in the event of a conflict they will be bound to retire before British civilisation; but yet it thinks the present aggressiveness of British policy unjustified. It concludes that "whatever may be the issue of the present negotiations the Republic is doomed."

The New York *World* has published three messages from President Kruger to the American public assertaining that the present agitation against the Republic emanates partly from a section of British residents to whom the existence of Republics embracing the most flourishing parts of South Africa is a standing eyesore, and partly from the mining capitalists who wish to have complete control over legislation and administration. The object of the agitation is clearly the destruction of the Republic and the control of the richest mines in the world. The people of the Transvaal are determined to defend to the utmost their freedom and self-government.

An Aldershot correspondent states that the following additional troops are named for service in South Africa :—O and R Batteries R. H. A., 4th, 38th, 78th, 37th, 61st, and 65th Howitzer Batteries Supply Column and Field Bakery, Supply Park, 1st Batt. Royal Scots, 2nd Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders, Nos. 19, 14, 40, 13, and 11 Companies Army Service Corps.

Reuter's Agency is informed that in view of the large reinforcements of troops in Natal, which will now amount to a division of 15,000 men, it has been considered necessary to appoint an officer of high rank to assume command there. Sir G. White, Quartermaster-General, has been selected for this post and will proceed to Natal by the mail leaving England to-morrow.

It is understood that the battalions which have been under orders during the last few days for garrison duty in South Africa will disembark at Cape Town to strengthen the communications between Cape Town and Kimberley. The 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers will take mobilization equipment, and the Second Brigade division R. F. A. are to take camp equipment.

The officer commanding the 1st Volunteer Batt. West Yorkshire Regt. has asked for the names of officers and men willing to serve in case of hostilities in South Africa. The battalion is 1,000 strong, is in a fine state of efficiency, and possesses a machine gun. A number of the Yorkshire Dragoon Yeomanry (Queen's Own) have also offered their services in the event of war.

The Press Assocation states the Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, C.B., H.P., commading the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, has made an unofficial offer to the War Office to raise, within a fortnight, if the necessity arises, at his own expense, a Volunteer battalion, 1,000 strong, for service in South Africa.

Capt. W. Olpherts, Adjutant of the London Irish Briff-, has caused a notice to the following effect to be forwarded to the members of the regiment in view of the crisis in the Transvaal :—"In the event of hostilities with the Transvaal, please state hereon whether you would be willing or not to engage yourself—(1) either to serve with the Regular troops abroad should you be required to do so—if sufficient numbers come forward and the authorities accepted their services it might be possible to arrange for the corps to serve as 'the London Irish Rifles,' if the numbers were limited the detachment might possibly serve with some Irish regiment now under orders for the front; (2) or, alternatively, are you prepared to undertake garrison duty in this country?" A note accompanies the form, on which the non.-com. officers and men are to respond to the invitation, explaining that the conditions, it is presumed, will be similar to those of the Regular forces as regards pay, clothing, &c., that service abroad must be for six months at least, and asking for a reply within three days.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

(From English papers Sept. 15th).

The Second Edition of to-day "Times" publishes a long telegram from its correspondent at Newcastle, Natal, who, in conclusion, states that there is "nothing to confirm the reports that the Boers will concede Mr. Chamberlain's demands. On the contrary, it is stated that 3,000 (men) will be despatched to the border immediately the Transvaal reply has been sent. It is believed that rifles will be issued to the Johannesburg burghers on Monday, and everything points to the prospect of an early conflict."

Cape Town, September, 15.

The reports current here to-day are rather unfavourable than otherwise to the maintenance of peace. It is however, pointed out that the warlike preparations being made by the Transvaal and Imperial Governments do not necessarily imply that war is inevitable. The Transvaal, it is urged, was obliged as a matter of precaution to make every preparation for war, while the Imperial Government on their side were bound to increase their forces in South Africa, in order to enable Sir Alfred Milner to take up a strong attitude towards the Transvaal in the event of an unsatisfactory reply to the British demands. It is now considered probable that the High Commissioner's demands, backed by the presence of a strong military force, may obtain a more favourable response than when it was not possible to intimate that immediate military action might be taken.

The 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment landed here this morning from the Union Company's steamship Goth[illegible] marched through the streets to their parade [illegible] After having been inspected by Lieut.-G[illegible] Forestier-Walker, the new Commande[illegible] at the Cape, the troops returned to the ship, [illegible] their way to Natal. A large crowd of people witnessed the arrival of tha troops.—*Reuter.*

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Pretoria, September, 14 (9.30 p.m.).

President Kruger was interviewed this evening by Dalziel's correspondent.

"Why there must be war between Great Britain and the Transvaal?" said the President. "Why cannot we go to arbitration and settle the differance between the two countries? I have tried all along to place aliens in the Transvaal on the same footing politically as the burghers, and I would point out to you that that is shown by my speech last Monday.

"Mr. Chamberlain says I have not kept my promises. This," added the President, with more emphasis than he usually displays, "I deny.

"Let me repeat that under the Convention aliens in the Transvaal have the same commercial rights as the burghers. Indeed, they have always enjoyed them without any interference whatsoever.

"They did not have the same political rights under the Convention, but I wanted to let them have them. I wanted to make them equal, to place them on equal terms with the burghers, but they would not avail themselves of this. I wanted to make the new seven years franchise law.

"There are, roughly, more than 50,000 aliens who have been here more than seven years and have registered, and are thus eligible to obtain the franchise and full rights immediately. Yet I may tell you that of all the British subjects who have been willing to avail themselves of these rights, the chief applicants are Afrikanders, and are not Englishborn, while the rest of the applicants are subjects of other countries. "This shows that the British in the Transvaal do not want the franchise.

"In my opinion," Mr. Kruger added slowly, as though weighing his words to give them due importance, "in my opinion there is no cause whatever for war. Everything could be settled by arbitration."—Dalziel.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE CRISIS.

Paris, September, 15.

The Transvaal question is further discussed in the papers this morning, most of them violently attacking Mr. Chamberlain.

M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, contributes a long article to the "Journal" on the subject. He declares that war will have to come one day or other, for it is a war of race, and the inevitable clash cannot be stayed much longer.—Dalziel.

BOER REPLY EXPECTED.

The reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch is expected in Downing street to-day or to-morrow, and it will be made public without avoidable delay. The War Office to-day is quiet.

Nearly all Cabinet Ministers are out of town, and no further Cabinet meeting is expected until after the Transvaal reply has been received. Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, who has just taken over a portion of Lord Lansdowne's duties at the War Office during the latter's absence in Ireland, is out of town to-day.

Reports are very conflicting as to whether Mr. Kruger's answer is in the affirmative or negative, The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Pretoria sends the significant rumour that the President of the Transvaal Republic, who favours compliance with England's demands has, in order to avoid the opposition of the irreconcilable members of the Raad, allowed them to leave Pretoria "to consult their constituents."

The afternoon sitting of the Raads yesterday in secret session lasted until six p. m. President Kruger left the sitting at four o'clock, however, and did not return. The discussion was closed, and it was understood that the Government would draw up its final reply this morning, and submit it to the Volksraad.

It is stated that the Transvaal, in framing its reply, has been strongly influenced by the Free State Government, and that among other matters the maintenance of the Convention of 1884 will be strongly asserted. The situation last evening was not considered at Pretoria to be so favourable as it was during the forenoon.

At Cape Town it is reported from Pretoria that it is proposed to adjourn the Raads at the end of the week, to enable the members to consult their constituents on the questions raised by the Imperial dispatch. This device (Reuter's correspondent remind us) was resorted to a few months ago in connection with the first franchise proposals.

It is understood that President Steyn is still hopeful of a peaceful issue. The "Bloemfontein Express" says that nothing will be done in the Transvaal without the consent of the Free State Executive.

The Afrikanders and Mr. Hofmeyr have sent urgent messages to Mr. Kruger recommending him to drop the suzerainty question and to accept the British proposals.

The wives and children of soldiers at Ladysmith have been instructed to leave before October. 10. Arrangements have been made to transport them to England. The troops engaged in field-firing exercise on Saturday and the whole garrison participated this being unusual. Town guards have been formed at Ladysmith, Dandee, and other towns on the Natal border, where the utmost enthusiasm prevails. A telegram from Mafeking states that the Municipal Council has decided to organise a scheme for the defence of the town. The wire between that place and Johannesburg is reported to have been cut.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says :—Another powerful blow has been dealt at the President's war policy in the Philippines. An interview with General Lawton is published here, furnished by a returned chaplain who served with the army in the Philippines one year. He quotes General Lawton in high praise of the Filipino character and capacity, and reports that this language was held by the General:—"What we want is to stop this accursed war. It is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understanding. These men are indomitable. At Bacoor Bridge they waited till the Americans brought their cannon to within thirty-five yards of their trenches. Such men have the right to be heard. All they want is a little justice."

New York, Sept. 11 (Reuter).—According to a despatch from Washington, Adjutant-General Corbin has been informed that General Lawton declares to be unfounded the reports that he commented on the military situation at Manila, or criticised the conduct of the operations in the Philippines.

Manila, Sept. 9 (Laffan).—Five hundred insurgents, with one gun, which fired four shots, attacked Santa Rita at 2-10 this morning. At the same time small bands attacked Guagua and San Antonio. All were repulsed without loss to the Americans. Colonel Bell took the 37th Regiment from San Antonio by the Porac road, with a view to crossing to Santa Rita. On the Porac road, which ran to the rear of the insurgents he met two small patrols and captured an insurgent captain, lieutenant, and six men.

Washington, Sept. 11 (Laffan).—A proposal by General Otis to divide the Philippino Islands into four military departments has received the approval of the War Department, and will, it is believed, become effective when the rainy season ends. The scheme will virtually have the effect of relegating General Otis to a nominal supervision of the department commanders, who will themselves have practical control of the disposition of the troops on lines similar to those that have been followed in past Indian frontier campaigns. It is proposed that General MacArthur shall command the northern half of Luzon, and General Lawton the Southern half. General MacArthur would thus practically acquire supreme command in the most vital part of the newly occupied territory.

New York, Sept. 12 (Reuter).—The *World* publishes the following despatch from Manila, dated 7th inst., and sent *via* Hong Kong :—According to private letters received in the American lines, several rebel colonels and two of Aguinaldo's brigadiers intend allowing themselves to be captured when the Americans attack Karlac, because they are tired of retreating.

Washington, Sept. 13.—General Otis has cabled from Manila for 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

President M'Kinley writes that he will be unable to attend the celebrations in New York in honour of Admiral Dewey.

LORD ROSEBERY ON RAILWAYS.

Lord Rosebery presided at the official dinner of the Caledonian Railway employes at Carlisle on Sept. 9, and in giving the toast of "The Railway Interests of the United Kingdom," said :—

The capital interest of the railroads was about 1,000,000,000*l*. sterling. There were the interests of the shareholders and the interests of the directors. Then there were the interests of the employes, and last of all there was the interest which he personally represented—the interest of the passengers. He had nothing but thanks and gratitude to offer to the railways which were kind enough to convey him from place to place. He knew that there was complaint as to delay and sometimes as to overcrowding, and as to other incidents of railway travelling. But he was not quite sure that the passenger interest was quite fair in its dealings with this subject, because railway travelling had enormously increased. It was perfectly certain from figures that during the last twenty years our railway passengers had doubled in number. In regard to some of those stations in London were extension was absolutely necessary, and where extension meant the expenditure of millions of money, he thought he and his fellow passengers were sometimes unreasonable and sometimes severe on the directorate when they forgot the main facts with which the directorate had to deal. The other day there was a correspondence in the newspapers as to the relative advantages of the American and British systems of railway travelling. The American system of travel suited the American passenger, and the British system of travel suited the British traveller. But there was one difference between our own and the American railway system which would strike every traveller there. He used at one time of his life to be very often in America, and he used to endeavour to carry out the parallel between institutions of Great Britain and such institutions of the United States as had been in some degree derived from those of Great Britain. He was very hard put to it to find an aristocracy in the United States, but he soon found there was an aristocracy there, an aristocracy so exalted that our proudest members here could hardly compare with them. He meant the railway presidents of the United States. (Laughter). They travelled in a style and in private chariots to which no English duke could aspire, and they exercised a control which, so far as he knew, was unparalleled in this country. Humble and democratic as his tastes were, he preferred the British form of director and chairman. (Cheers.)

The New York *Herald's* correspondent at Cape Haytein telegraphs that the town of Monte Christi has surrendered to the insurgents. M. Pichardo, the Governor of the town, has left with an armed escort for Santiago de Los Caballeros to consult Jimenez.

THE DREYFUS COURT-MARTIAL.

CONVICTION OF PRISONER.

RECEPTION OF THE VERDICT

At the sitting of the Rennes Court-Martial on September 7, M. Labori said he had received notice that, for reasons of public policy, Colonel von Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi could not come to Rennes to give evidence before the Court-martial, but that they would give their testimony to a commission, to be sent by the Court. He therefore asked the Court to appoint such a commission, and suggested that the evidence of the two witnesses should be received by telegraph in order to save time. He read out the questions which he desired to be put to Colonels von Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi. The Court then retired to consider M. Labori's application, and on returning the President read a decision to the effect that he alone was competent to appoint the proposed commission, and that the Court unanimously found itself incompetent to do so. In reply to M. Labori, Colonel Jouaust said that he refused to grant the application. After a number of letters addressed by Esterhazy to General Roget and others had been read, a short adjournment took place, and on the resumption of the sitting Major Carriere began his address for the prosecution.

THE SPEECHES.

Major Carriere began an address of an hour and a-half by promising to be calm and moderate. He said he had no client to defend, but represented society without distinction of party or opinion of his own. After a close study of all the "data" he had to give his impression without fear or passion. Society was dispassionate, and could only desire absolute justice. Setting an example of judicial discipline, he deferred unreservedly to the judgment of the Court of Cassation. After giving a history of the case, Major Carriere maintained that the first Court-martial like all military tribunals, displayed good faith, though sometimes lacking in cleverness, for soldiers were men of simplicity, marching straight to the goal. As to the conflicting opinions of the experts on the bordereau, there were always such differences, but he contended that the documents enumerated in it, though not all of them important, could not have been furnished by Esterhazy, whereas Dreyfus was quite able to supply them. The handwriting resembled that of Dreyfus, and had less resemblance to that of Esterhazy, and it also resembled that of Mathieu Dreyfus. The numerous drafts of short letters from Dreyfus to his wife while on the Ile du Diable showed the care with which he wrote, and the bordereau presented a feigned handwriting. The cryptographic examination to which he had subjected the drafts in order to ascertain whether certain words had not a hidden meaning had led to nothing. (Laughter.) But it had shown Dreyfus to have altered his handwriting since his condemnation, and this seemed significant. The documents of the secret dossier, especially the correspondence between the two foreign attaches, also tended to implicate Dreyfus. Two men were now accused—Dreyfus officially and Esterhazy semi-officially—but the latter, with his random talk and absence of technical knowledge, was not likely to have been employed by foreign agents nor to have been able to furnish them information. Dreyfus, on the other hand, was just the man who was able to do this. M. Picquart, with all his efforts had been unable to collect any evidence against Esterhazy, but the General Staff committed the supreme imprudence of warning Esterhazy of the manoeuvres against him. Thereupon ensued the fantastic stories which showed Du Paty de Clam to have extraordinary imagination and little common sense. Esterhazy eventually had a fair trial and had been acquitted of treason though he had been removed from the army he did not deny that Esterhazy was in many respects reprehensible, and now, perhaps, more so than ever, but his pecuniary embarrassments were an argument against his having received money for espionage.

Major Carriere, in conclusion, criticized Colonel Picquart's deposition. He had hoped, he said, that it would demonstrate Dreyfus's innocence, for it was always pleasant to rehabilitate the victim of a judicial error, and the reversal of the judgment of 1894 would in no way have impugned the honour of the Judges, wher as it would have pacified men's minds and had, therefore, a seductive appearance. But when that deposition was tested by the documents, Colonel Picquart's fine edifice crumbled to pieces. He himself had at first leanings towards Dreyfus's innocence, but the mass of testimony had altered his opinion and now in his soul and conscience believing Dreyfus to be guilty he asked for the application of Article 76 of the Penal Code, which punished with death dealings with foreign Powers or their agents with the view of inducing them to undertake war against France or of procuring them the means thereof.

At last Friday's sitting of the Rennes Court-martial M. Demange, the senior counsel for the prisoner, addressed the Court in his defence. He emphatically repudiated the assertion of one of the witnesses that whoever advocated the revision of the case—that was to say whoever believed Dreyfus to be innocent—was against the army and the country. Since the case had been sent by the Court of Cassation before that Court-martial, it was for the Public Prosecutor to prove the prisoner's guilt. That proof had not been forthcoming; five ex-Ministers of War and several generals had, indeed, affirmed their belief in his guilt but they had adduced in support of that belief merely probabilities and presumptions. M. Demange proceeded to analyse the evidence as to the prisoner's alleged confession, and to examine the documents of the secret dossier, arguing that the latter pointed out to Dreyfus, but to Esterhazy, as the real criminal. M. Demange quoted freely from Dreyfus's private journal written at the Ile du Diable, and from his letters addressed to his military chiefs, to demonstrate his unswering assertion of his innocence and his constant hope that that innocence would one day be established. M. Demange was still speaking when the Court adjourned.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The trial of Captain Dreyfus came to a conclusion on Saturday. M. Demange, as soon as the Court opened, resumed his speech for the defence, minutely analysing the various alleged proofs of the prisoner's guilt, and arguing that all the suppositions and probabilities on which the case for the prosecution was built up did not apply to Dreyfus, but did apply to Esterhazy. After a brief speech from Major Carriere, the Government commissary, the prisoner said he would affirm, before the country and the army, that he was innocent. After about an hour and a half's deliberation, the Judges returned to the Court, and the President announced that, by a majority of five to two votes, they found that Dreyfus had been guilty in 1894 of having provoked machinations or carried on dealings with a foreign Power, or one of its agents, in order to induce it to commence hostilities or carry on war against France, or for the purpose of procuring it the means thereof by furnishing it with notes and documents enumerated in the bordereau. By a majority the Court also found that there were extenuating circumstances. It condemned the accused to ten years imprisonment, and instructed the Government commissary to notify him that the law allowed him 24 hours for appealing. The sentence was read to the accused, who showed no emotion. He was then taken back to the military prison.—Dreyfus has signed the notice intimating his intention to appeal from the finding of the Court-martial, and it is understood that the next step in the case depends on the action of the Minister of Justice.—The news that the majority of the Rennes Court-martial had found Dreyfus guilty has been received with astonishment and profound indignation throughout the civilized world. The "Nationalist" and Anti-Semite journals in France greet the verdict as a triumph, and a decisive vindication of the judgment of the Court of 1894; the Revisionist Press, with the exception of a few journals which argue that in the interests of the country the decision must be accepted, denounce it as shameful and incomprehensible, and look to its speedy reversal by the Court of Cassation. Our Paris correspondent says the Rennes Judges have paid no heed either to justice or law, as is proved by the fact that they have admitted "extenuating circumstances," which, had they really believed in the prisoner's guilt, they could not possibly have discovered. The Press of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, the United States, and other countries is practically unanimous in its denunciation of the verdict, to which some strong pulpit references were made on Sunday in London and other parts of this country.

The Berlin *Gazette* of Sept. 8 published the following official announcement :—

"We are authorized to repeat here the declarations which were made by the Imperial Government with reference to the French Captain Dreyfus in the interests of its own dignity, and in fulfilment of the duty of humanity, while the Imperial Government at the same time loyally maintained the reserve which is proper in dealing with a domestic concern of a foreign State.

"The Imperial Ambassador to the French Republic, Prince Munster von Derneburg, after receiving the commands of his Majesty the Emperor in December, 1894, and in January, 1895, repeatedly made declarations to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, to the Minister President, M. Dupuy, and to the President of the Republic, M. Casimir-Perier, to the effect that the Imperial Embassy in France had never, either directly or indirectly, had any relations with Captain Dreyfus.

"The Secretary of State of the Foreign office, Minister of State Count von Bulow, made the following declaration on January 24, 1898, in the Budget Committee of the German Reichstag :—

'I declare in the most positive manner that no relations or connexion of any kind ever subsisted between the French ex-Captain Dreyfus, who is now on the Ile du Diable, and any German agents (*Organen*).'"

The above announcement is all the more impressive in that it appears in the first or official portion of the *Imperial Gazette*. That portion of the *Gazette* is reserved for declarations or edicts of the Emperor, and for announcements of acts of his Majesty's Government. The publication, therefore, bears the *imprimatur* of an act of State, and represents the contribution of the German Emperor and the German Empire to the evidence submitted to the Court-martial at Rennes.

The five, or nearly five, years' imprisonment already undergone by Dreyfus will certainly, according to all precedent, be reckoned as in instalment of his sentence. With regard to the "detention," the "Repertoire du Droit Francais," edited by M. Labori says :—"Detention is undergone in one of the fortresses situated on the territory of France chosen by the head of the State. The citadels of Doullens, Belle Ile en Mer, and Corte, in Corsica, have been successively designated as places of detention. A decree of January 16, 1874, makes the fort of Ile Sainte Marguerite a place of imprisonment for persons condemned to detention."

The members of the Rennes Court-martial on Monday signed a recommendation to mercy with the object of annulling the punishment of degradation attaching to the sentence on Captain Dreyfus. This recommendation will be handed to General Lucas, commanding the 10th Army Corps, who will transmit it to President Loubet through the intermediary of General de Galliffet.

The Paris Military Court of Revision, before which the Dreyfus appeal will come, consists of General Marcille, Colonel Courbebousse, Lieutenant-Colonel Lagranee, Major Kopp, and Major Allard. On December 31, 1894, Dreyfus's appeal came in like manner before the Court of Revision, General Gossart being president; but his counsel then raised no legal points, and, the clerk having read the minutes of the Court-martial, the Court, after a few observations from the reporting member and the Government commissary, unanimously rejected the appeal. It is obvious that this time the case will not be so summarily disposed of. M. de Pressense, indeed, in the *Aurore*, maintains that the judgment is null because it does not impose on Dreyfus after the expiration of his sentence any conditions of residence and police supervision. This oversight he holds to be a fatal flaw.

Dreyfus's future treatment in prison will be regulated by a decree of May 25, 1872, which is as follows:—

"Article 1.—In the case of person condemned to detention and confined in the places assigned for their custody communication with the guards and other prison officials will be restricted to that which the duties of such officials render indispensable. The condemned may not speak to the guards except in case of necessity. The director alone will hear complaints and observations.

"Article 2.—The guards and other officials are forbidden, under penalty of dismissal, to speak to the condemned except for the purpose of carrying out the regulations or the orders of the director, and they may reply to no question outside their duties.

"Article 3.—The condemned may communicate only with his wife, his children, and other descendants, his father and mother and other ascendants, his father-in-law, mother-in-law, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, nephews and nieces, his cousins, or with guardians named for him in pursuance of Article 29 of the Penal Code. No other person may communicate with him except upon a written authorization from the Minister of the Interior.

"Article 4.—The visits will be held under the supervision of a guard in a room arranged in such a way that nothing can take place contrary to good manners or to the order and security of the prison.

"Article 5.—Persons authorized to visit the prisoners will be admitted every day in the visitors' room at hours fixed by the director. However, the permissions to communicate may be withdrawn by the director from those visitors already admitted who have in any way violated the prison regulations.

"Article 6.—The correspondence of the condemned will be examined by the director on its arrival and departure. Letters containing news or political discussion will be retained and sent to the Minister of the Interior.

"Article 7.—A decision of the Minister of the Interior fixes the regulations relating to diet, sanitation, order, and discipline."

LETTER FROM M. ZOLA.

M. Zola published in Tuesday's "Aurore" a long letter, the pendant of "J'accuse," which will show that he, at least, has no intention of retiring from the battle. We publish the end of this article :—

"The Ministry which its agents have betrayed, which has had the weakness to leave big children with muddled minds to play with matches and knives, the Ministry which has forgotten that to govern is to foresee has only to hasten to act if it does not wish to abandon to the good pleasure of Germany the fifth act, the denouement before which every Frenchman should tremble. It is for the Government to play this fifth act as soon as possible in order to prevent its coming to us from abroad. It can procure the documents. Diplomacy has settled greater difficulties than this. Whenever it ventures to ask for the documents enumerated in the bordereau they will be given to it. And that will be the *fait nouveau* which will necessitate a second revision before the Court of Cassation which would be this time, I hope, fully informed and would quash the verdict *sans renvoi* in the plenitude of its sovereign magistracy.

"But if the Government were to recoil again, the defenders of justice and truth will do what is necessary. Not one of us will desert his post. The proof, the invincible proof, we shall finally end by obtaining. On November 23 we shall be at Versailles, My trial will recommence, inasmuch as it is to recommence, in all its fulness. If meanwhile justice is not done we will again help to do it. My beloved, my valiant Labori, whose honour has but increased, will, therefore, pronounce at Versailles the address which he was unable to pronounce at Rennes, and it is very simple. Nothing will be lost. As for me, I shall not be silent. He will merely have to utter the truth without fear of injuring me, for I am ready to pay for it with my liberty and my blood. Before the Seine Assize Court I swore to Dreyfus's innocence. I swear to it before the entire world, which now proclaims it with me. And, I repeat, truth is on the march; nothing will stop it. At Rennes, at Rennes, it has just made a giant's stride. I have no longer any fear except that I may see it arrive in a thunderclap of avenging Nemesis devastating the Fatherland unless we hasten ourselves to make it shine forth under our clear sun of France.

Major Carriere arrived in Paris on Wednesday as the bearer of the Dreyfus documents, which he handed over to the Commissary of the Court of Revision.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF COLLIERIES.

During the past few days various rumours have been circulated on the quayside, Newcastle, as to an important amalgamation of the Weardale Coal and Iron Company with other large collieries in the county of Durham. Although it is difficult to obtain precise information, it is generally believed that Sir Christopher Furness has purchased the Weardale Coal and Iron Company, which consists of a large number of collieries, including the Mammoth Iron and Steel Works at Tudhoe, Spennymoor, and Tow Law. The list of collieries owned by the Weardale Coal and Iron Company, include the Tudhoe, Croxdale, Tow Law, Midridge, Black Prince, Hedle Hill, and Bishop's Close, as well as the large coke oven connected therewith. It is believed an amalgamation with the Easington Coal Company is on the tapis, as it is now known that Sir Christopher Furness has purchased the collieries Thornley, Ludworth, and Wheatley Hill, which were owned by the Baring family. The Hon. Francis Baring, and Mr. J. S. Barwick, chairman of the Easington Coal Company, have been staying with Sir Christopher Furness at Grenvile Park for few days, and it is conjectured that the great deal has been concluded. The amalgamation, if accomplished, will be one of the largest and most important that have ever taken place in the county of Durham. It is further stated that the Easington Coal Company, in conjunction with Lord Londonderry and the Seaham Harbour Dock Company, have decided upon constructing a railway to connect that port with the collieries now being sunk at Easington, and the contract is expected to be let in the course of a few days. Inquiries at Spennymoor elicited the information that the transfer is as but an accomplished fact, although the officials express surprise that the news should have leaked out so soon. It is announced that the Weardale Iron and Coal Company, for the purchase of which Sir Christopher Furness and others are negotiating, has issued a circular to the shareholders, offering them fifty per cent. premium on their shares (15*l*. for every 10*l*. share), or this option of taking up debentures in the intended new company. A West Hartlepool telegram says it is stated in prominent commercial circles there that Sir Christopher Furness has purchased Pallion Hall estate, on the river Wear, with the intention of establishing a large shipbuilding yard. The estate which has a large river frontage, was owned by the late Mr. C. M. Webster, who was principal shareholder in the fleet of steamers of the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company recently purchased by Sir Christopher Furness.

Advice to Mothers ?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

If war in South Africa should unhappily prove inevitable, it must be fought out under conditions in some respects unique. When two nations share a common frontier, history shows that the stronger will lose no opportunity of tracing its boundary with an eye to military contingencies. Germany in 1871 rectified her frontier with evident purpose, and the reconciliation of conflicting views based upon real or supposed strategic requirements has formed the principal difficulty with which delimiting Commissions have had to contend. In South Africa there are few sings of this tendency on the part of the paramount Power. Lord Kimberley's despatch of March 31, 1881, to Sir Hercules Robinson pointed out the desirability of separating the Transvaal from Zululand, and stated :—"If strong objections were raised on the part of the Boers to the severance from the Transvaal of the whole of Wakkerstrom, so much only might be retained as would be necessary to maintain communication between Natal and the British territory further northward; but the Vaal River would be the most natural and convenient boundary." There was here the germ of a military idea, which, however proved absolutely sterile. The existing frontier of the Transvaal extends to within 45 miles of the sea at Port Durnford, marches with that of Portugal for 260 miles, and flanks, at short striking distance, the approach from Durban for 70 miles. The result from the strategic point of view is probably unparalleled. The northern boundary of Natal froms a sharp wedge between the Free State and the Transvaal having its apex at Laing's Nek, where the Durban Johannesburg Railway passes. The drawbacks of this frontier were manifested in 1880-81. Occupying Laing's Nek, the Boers could bar the relief of the beleaguered garrisons of Standerton, Pretoria, Rustenburg, and Potchefstroom until the position had been taken. And, further, they were able to threaten Newcastle, and to raid Sir G. Colley's communications, thus bringing about the action of Ingogo. The difficulties would have been infinitely aggravated if the Orange Free State, flanking the approach to the Transvaal on the left, had been actively hostile. This sharply re-entering frontier afforded advantages to the Boers, because, while holding the defensible position at Laing's Nek, they were able to act on the offensive elsewhere against the small number of troops opposed to them. In the case of a force sufficiently strong to guard its communications without depleting its main fighting body, the drawback would be minimized. Salient frontiers, such as those of Poland and Lorraine, are generally held in permanent military occupation. It is a peculiarity of the present situation that the salient of Natal would have to be occupied by troops transported by sea from great distances, and that the step would necessarily be taken with reluctance as tending to precipitate a crisis. While, therefore, Russia or Germany could gradually strengthen their frontier garrisons without sensibly disturbing the political "status quo," we are impelled to proceed with a deliberation which is not in full accord with purely military considerations.

The selection of a base exercises a determining influence upon the course of military operations, and it has frequently been said that a maritime Power enjoys great advantage in the latitude of choice available. This would not be the case in the event of hostilities with the South African Republic. The East Coast of Africa is singulary wanting in ports fit for the disembarcation and supply of an army. From Delagoa Bay, a railway 290 miles long leads to Pretoria; but for 30 miles this line is on Portuguese territory, and the port of Lorenzo Marques is exceedingly unhealthy. Good sanitary conditions at a military base are specially important. Durban offers a practicable base, with a railway of about 370 miles to Pretoria, having a branch from Ladysmith to Bethlehem, in the Free State. On the western side the Transvaal is excessible by the Railway from Cape Town, about 570 miles, to Warrenton, close to the point of the great south-western salient of the frontier interposed between the Free State and Bechuanaland. Northwards for 320 miles this line closely hugs the Transvaal border at a distance not exceeding 40 miles, and generally far less, continuing its course to Bulawayo. The exposure of a great section of this line to raids is evident. Mafeking is only eight miles from the frontier, but about 100 miles from Pretoria; while Kimberley is less than 50 miles from the south-western salient. Distance are great in the Transvaal, and Boer troops on the Natal frontier would be at least 280 miles from Mafeking and 420 miles from Kimberley, although the latter place is only 100 miles from the terminus at Klerksdorp of the branch railway from Johannesburg. Geographical conditions point to the main line of advance being from Durban, and the railways, while facilitating movement on either side, in so far as it might be possible to employ them, and, therefore, highly important, would not affect the broad strategic aspects of a campaign. "Both strategy and tactics," writes Prince Kraft, "may have to yield to policy," and this consideration can rarely be ignored. The attitude of the Dutch population in the Cape Colony and of the Orange Free State would necessarily exercise an important influence upon any military operations. As regards the latter, it is clear that in no case could neutrality in the full European sense be counted upon. In a letter to Sir G. Colley of January 10, 1881, the Boer leaders stated :—

> As far we can understand neutrality, in accordance with the principles of international law, we have always held that a neutral country may not even allow the passage of any hostile force, ammunition, or horses whatever; that any country which becomes the base of military operations intended against a third State loses thereby its position of being a neutral Power.

We could, however, hardly expect from the Orange Free State the same guardianship of the frontier as was exercised by Belgium and Switzerland in 1870-71, when French troops crossing the boundary were disarmed and interned. Apart from other considerations, such action would be almost impossible on a long frontier line sparsely inhabited and ill-provided with communications. The Free State boundary could not, therefore, be regarded from the military point of view as was that of the two contiguous neutral Powers by Germany.

The conditions at the present time differ materially from those of 1880-81. Then the Boer force under arms never reached a total of 5,000 men. The Dutch population of the Transvaal has since incrtased and now probably numbers at least 70,000. The material military resources have augmented in greater proportion, and the total military expenditure in 1896-97 was about £943,000, approximately the same as the annual defence charges of Switzerland. The country has been opened out and its communications have been improved, while railways would greatly facilitate the transport of military stores. Pretoria has been fortified and is provided with a modern armament. On the other hand, the development of the resources and communications of Natal has been marked. A small force of mounted police was present at Laing's Nek, though not engaged; but Natal was far from being whole-hearted in the British cause. "The Government of Natal," wrote the resident magistrate of Newcastle to General Joubert, on January 5, 1881, "has used every endeavour to preserve neutrality, and I may mention that the Legislative Council, with this object in view, passed a resolution that they would not vote any money, either for offensive or defensive purposes connected with the war with the Transvaal Boers." To-day the considerable military resources of Natal would be at the disposal of the Imperial authorities, and the local forces existing and potential can supply excellent material for South African warfare.

The grave mistake of under-rating the fighting capacity of the Boers will scarcely be repeated. Writing to Sir G. Colley on December 18, 1880, Sir O. Lanyon, who from the first had shown a complete misapprehension of the situation, stated :—"I do not feel anxious, for I know that these people cannot be united, nor can they stay in the field." At the same time he estimated the total Boer force of 4,000, including "pressed men who won't fight." These views were abundantly falsified by events, but event after the failure of the attack on Laing's Nek Sir G Colley's letters show that he did not realize where lay the advantage of the Boer method of warfare. As Sir W. Butler has justly stated :—

> A new power had been developed in war—the mounted rifleman—and a new method of tactics had been found. Military science had heretofore imagined that the rifle was the peculiar adjunct of modern armies. . . . But no soldier had gone the length of supposing that the rifle, unaided by artillery, could do what it had done at Ingogo.

This "new power"—a purely natural development—is now, as it was then, a Boer speciality. The average standard of Boer marksmanship is, doubtless, somewhat inferior to that of the small force which opposed Sir G. Colley; but when supplemented by an intimate knowledge of the country it must confer an advantage over regular troops handled in accordance with the methods of the text-books. The Boer unites accurate shooting with horsemanship, and his horse is well trained and salted. "I have not much faith in mounted infantry for this work," wrote Sir G. Colley, and his meaning is clear. The mounted infantry of which he spoke were indifferent shots and still more indifferent horsemen. The mounted infantry of to-day can shoot; but in horsemanship and in knowledge of field craft they are inevitably far inferior to the Boer irregulars. The latter would be hopelessly incompetent to meet cavalry on open ground but for dismounted action in favourable positions they would have the advantage, and with their acclimatized horses they could count on greater mobility. Much has been said about the Boer artillery, which is a recent adjunt. Only a highly-trained force can make effective use of modern shrapnel fire, and except in prepared positions the Krupp field guns would probably prove an encumbrance to Boer tactics. The British field guns, which, though served with the greatest devotion during the Ingogo action, appear to have disappointed expectation, were comparatively weak weapons; but the great power of the modern artillery arm is unquestioned. Such are some of the tactical considerations which present themselves. The crux of the matter is a full realization of the scope and methods of "the new power" to which reference has been made. To oppose that power successfully, it is essential to suit the means to the end and to modify in certain respects the methods of the schools.—*Times.*

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THE PLAGUE IN EUROPE.

At Oporto on Sept. 8, two cases of plague were reported the members of the French Medical Mission say that the outbreak is now stationary, and will probably not spread unless there is a heavy rainfall. They have succeeded in obtaining some characteristic microbes from one of the victims, and made experiments on animals, with a view to ascertaining the virulence of these microbes on Sept. 10 on case of plague occurred. Mr. Irving, the American doctor, has arrived at Operto, as well as who has comes from England for the purpose of studying the epidemic.

Lisbon, Sept. 9, Dr. Shadwell to ascertain what prophylactic measures have been adopted by Portugal to combat the epidemic. He is stated to have expressed satisfaction with everything that he learnt in official circles here, and will shortly leave for Oporto.

On Sept. 11, there was one case of plague. The workmen unemployed owing to the lock-out continue to receive food supplies from the Civil Governor and perfect order is being maintained. It is thought the rigours of the cordon will very soon be modified. On Sept. 11. Orders were telegraphed to the wine district for the arrest of some Portuguese, and two Englishmen have been denounced to the authorities for having forced the cordon. If they are found guilty the penalty is imprisonment without the option of a fine, and no bail will be allowed. The central authorities are blamed for not substituting silver for the notes of small denomination used as currency, which owing to their filthy state, constitute a danger and may spread the disease. The German doctors classify the disease as mild, but seem to anticipate a recrudescene in the cold and rainy weather.

One fresh case of plague was reported at Oporto on Sept. 12. Two English doctors have arrived for the purpose of studying the outbreak.

Oporto, Sept, 13 "(Times)."—A telegram from the Prime Minister states that a decree has been signed allowing persons to leave Oporto after a medical inspection and the disinfection of their luggage. Since my last telegram there has been one fresh case of plague and one death among the previous cases. It has been ascertained that the two Englishmen who were ordered to be arrested had not violated the cordon, having proceeded to the wine district from the golf links, which are outside the cordon. The attitude of the many thousand men out of work in consequence of the look-out is most orderly, owing to the subsidies provided by the Government.

Berlin, Sept. 8 (*Standard*).—The Hamburg Senate has issued the following orders for the preventation of the plague :—"Officers aad crews of ships arriving at Hamburg must not leave their vessels till the port physician has carried out his examination. The examination will take place immediately on the arrival of the ships, even at night if necessary." The Bavarian Government has required the universities and hygienic institutes to hold themselves in readiness to examine all suspicious cases of plague.

Alexandria, Sept. 7.—There are now no cases of plague in the town, the last case having been to-day discharged from hospital. The total number of cases from the commencement of the epidemic up to the present has been 89, of which 43 were fatal and 46 cured.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.—Prince Alexander of Oldenburg, President of the Plague Commission, is about to make a tour of the towns along the Volga for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary arrangements in each, and of taking such steps as may be necessary to protect them from the plague. Sept. 11. In view of a report that a disease of an acutely contagious character has appeared at Samara, the Imperial Commission for taking measures against the plague announces that between Aug. 27 and Sept. 7, 8 cases, including 4 deaths, of a peculiar sickness, which the doctors are unable to define, did occur in that town on the Volga, but, according to information from Prince Oldenburg, the President of the Commission, who is now at Samara investigating the sanitary condition of the Volga region in general, and also from the reports of the local authorities, it appears that the illness in question is not considered dangerous. There have been no fresh cases. Constantinople, Sept. 9. A passenger from Alexandria suffering from the plague is detained in the lazaretto at Beyrout.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following official notification are published in the London *Gazette* :—Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, Sep. 11, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Forein Affairs, a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's representative at St. Petersburg, intimating that the port of Nikoz, in Manchuria, is dangerous on account of plague, and that the importation into Russia from India, Egypt, and other plague effected districts of rags of all kinds, including those pressed by hydraulic power and imported as goods in bales, shall be henceforth prohibited.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's representative at Galatz, intimating that the following alterations have been made with respect to the admittance into Roumania of arrivals from Russia—namely :—1. Admittance into Roumania from Russia can only be effected via Ungheni and Reni Galatz 2 Admittance of persons coming from contaminated districts in Russia absolutely forbidden; 3 Passengers from districts in Russia, other than those infected, will be subjected to a medical visit; 4 If considered necessary, a quarantine of ten days will be imposed at Sulina upon all vessels coming from suspected ports.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from her Majesty's representative at Constantinople, intimating that quarantine on arrivals from Egypt has been extended to those from Portugal.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following telegram from her Majesty's representative at Sofia—namely :— "Sofia, Sept. 9, 1899.

"Vessels bound for Bulgarian Black Sea ports can get *pratique* only at Bourgas and Varna. Twelve days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Sea of Azov and Russian ports of Asiatic coast of Black Sea. Medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Russian ports of European coast of Black Sea. In both cases disinfection of crew and vessel if cargo taken or discharged. Importation of all goods from Astrakhan, and fruit, vegetables, fish, caviar, hides, furs, and used sacks from Russia prohibited.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from her Majesty's representative at San Sebastian, intimating that the quarantine regulations at Las Palmas are to be applied at Teneriffe.

In the Cape House of Assembly on Sept. 14, Mr. Schreiner announced that bubonic plague had broken out at Magude, on the coast, near Delagoa Bay. There had been forty-two deaths, every one attacked having died. There was also one doubtful case at Maraquene. There were no cases at Delagoa Bay.

As no case of plague has occurred at examination since the 2nd inst, those countries which accepted the resolutions of the Venice Conference should ten days afterwards have removed all quarantine restrictions against Egypt. But on the 11th inst. there died at Beirut from the plague on board the French steamer Equateur a passenger who was supposed to have embarked at Alexandria on the 9th inst., and consequently the Quarantine Board require bills of health to state that the last case occurred on the 6th, thereby prolonging the liability to quarantine by four days.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

The *Localanzeiger* publishes the following telegram from a correspondent at Constantinople :—

I learn from high quarters in the palace that the Sultan has declared that, although the English proposed to him the construction of a railway *via* Baghdad to the Persian Gulf, without a guarantee per kilometre, he will only grant concessions for the construction of this line to German promoters, although the latter required a high guarantee per kilometre.

According to the *Berlin Post*, the German commissioner entrusted with the task of making surveys, &c., for the proposed Anatolian railways to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf will start for the interior of Asiatic Turkey on Saturday next, Sept. 16. The chief members of this mission are Herr Stemrich, the German Consul General at Constantinople, and Herren von Kapp, Hallig, and Mackenson. The two last-named have already had experience in railway construction at Anatolia. Herr von Kapp acts at the same time as delegate of the Ottoman Bank, which is interested in the undertaking. A dragoman who speaks Arabia, a Turkish officer who will negotiate with the local boards in the interior, and a staff of servants accompany the mission. The existing railway will be used as far as Konia. The work of the mission will not be completed before next April, and the question of the construction of the line cannot be decided before then. The expenses of the mission will amount to 1,000,000 frs.

A *Reuter* telegram from Teheran of Sept. 13, says :—The reports that the Persian Government has ceded Bundar Abbas or some other southern port to a foreign Power, and that it has granted concessions for the construction of railways in Persia, are without foundation. Persia has not ceded any port to a foreign Power, and as regards railways in Persia, no concession can be granted, since the convention between Persia and Russia, stipulating that "the Persian Government will neither construct a railway in Persian territory nor grant a concession for the construction of railways in Persia to others," is in force and will remain in force until November 1905.

A SENSATIONAL RACE IN AUSTRALIA.

SEVEN HORSES FALL.

A sensational mishap strongly remindful of the smash which took place on the Caulfied course in 1885, when Grace Darling won the Caulfield Cup, and of the more recent accident which happened at the turn out of the straight last October when Hymettus won the Caulfield Cup, took place yesterday (Sept 7th) at the Moonee Valley racecourse, Happily, the smash was in an important respect unlike the two others mentioned, inasmuch as the jockeys who came to grief were lucky enough to experience remarkable escape from fatal injury.

Of the 33 horses colored on the card for the Trial Handicap, the second event of the afternoon, there were 22 starters, and the lightly weighted Forest king horse Sundowner, on the strength of an excellent trial against Swet Rose at Flemington, was made a warm favourite, the others in the market for money being Day Peep and Gardner. The favorite got well away, and holding a leading position throughout, won at his leisure. Just as Mr. A. A. Woods, the judge, was catching the colors of the first three horses, a sickening sight was witnessed—one horse fell, and others came toppling over him in such rapid succession, and jokeys were hudled together in such perilous proximity, that some of the ladies in the stand fainted, and others screamed at the prospect of fatalities. Happenning as it did in front of the stand, the accident was all the more a gruesome sight. How the mishap occurred was very simple. The Trenton gelding Induna, trained by F. M'Namara, at Flemington, has for a long time been an infirm horse, and the trying character of the run home yesterday proved too much for him. Realising that the horse had broken down, his jockey, E. Kennedy, pulled him up just as he was nearing the winning post, and Inventor, who was lying immediately in his wake, collided with him, and came down. Situated as he was in the middle of the field, and, with 15 or 16 horses following in close attendance, a serious accident was inevitable. Some of the pursuing horses, by a hair's breadth, missed the prostrate horse, but Manila, Token, Fable, Zanga, Angus and Faugh-a-Ballagh, who were unable to avoid the collision, came to grief. A. Howie, a mere featherweight, who rode Inventor, appeared from the stand to have an awful experience. As he lay on the ground, some of the horses that galloped past struck him, while others that fell round him kicked him in their anxiety to free themselves from the scrummage. In addition, the horse he was riding lay for some seconds across his body. Promptly, the ambulance was brought and Howie and J. Williamson, another lightweight, who was on Manila, were conveyed to the casualty room. Five of the seven horses that fell, including Token, whose bridle was dragged off in the scrimmage, were caught after careering wildly about the course but inventor and Faugh-a-Ballagh were injured beyond hope. The former, who limped back to the weighing enclosure, had his stifle broken, and Faugh-a-Ballagh, who was unable to move from where he fell, broke his back.

Mr. W. M'Laughlan, veterinary surgeon, who happened to be on the ground despatched the pair with a revolver.

Meanwhile, Dr. P. J. Flanagan, the honorary surgeon or the club, devoted his attention to the injured jockeys. Fortunately, only two required his services—A, Howie and J. Williamson, Howie had two of his ribs broken, and the doctor was additionally anxious because of the fact that the bone of one of his ribs had pricked the lining. However the puncture was very slight and Dr. Flanagan has sanguine hopes of the boy's recovery. The other lad Williamson, who was subsequently taken to the Alfred Hospital, suffered excruciating pain. He broke his thigh badly, and in addition injured his shoulder joint. In the circumstances, they were fortunate to escape so lightly, and how the other five got off scathless is a mystry. The accident appeared to be entirely due to Induna's sudden break down. Neither of the houses that were killed was a performer of consequence. Faugh-a-Ballaugh hailed from the Riverina districts, visible Inventor belongs to that metropolis. The skeleton of Faugh-a-Ballagh is to be prepared for exhibition in the Museum as a specimen of the equine throughbred.—*Melbourne Age.*

CYCLONE IN BERMUDA.

A cyclone, the worst since 1880, occurred here on Wednesday night. Several houses were blown down, and a dozen others unroofed.

The storm has done great damage to Imperial, Colonial, and private property. The losses will be very heavy, and it is estimated that £10,000 will be required to make good the damage suffered by the Causeway alone. Communication with the more distant parts of the Island is cut off, and it is impossible at present to obtain details of the effects of the storm in those districts. No loss of life, however, has yet been reported.

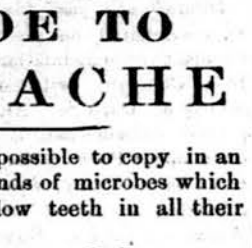
The following telegram was received at New York from Bermuda :—A storm began at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by heavy rain, and continued the whole of the evening and night. The Goveranment Houses, the City-Hall, the public gardens and the hotels suffered serious damage, while large number of fruit and cedar trees were demolished. Wharves were washed into the sea, and considerable damage was also done to the military camp. Many small craft were sunk in the harbour or stranded. It is stated that the damage done to the dockyard alone amounts to dols. 100,000.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

For Sale by :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., and all first-class Chemists.

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Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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TRADE MARK
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J. & R. Tennent
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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	21 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 6
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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